JESUS Seen of ANGELS;

AND

GOD's Mindfullness of MAN.

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Sharify will be public.

A farther vindication of the church of Engalend from the Charge of Arminstolier; in on-

In Three Discourses

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polition to the Owlis and Afperhops of the Rev.

The Substance of which was preach'd in the Parish Church of Broad Hembury, Devon, on Tuesday, December 25, 270 and A links

By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A. D.

titled, "I he Con Found on the dies."

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ADVERTISEMENT,

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Shortly will be publish'd,

A farther vindication of the church of England from the Charge of Arminianism: in opposition to the Cavils and Aspersions of the Rev. Mr. Walter Sellon.

Alfo,
More Work for Mr. John Wesley:

or.

a full Refutation of his late printed Paper, entitled, "The Consequence proved."

Both by Mr. TOPLADY.

SERMON I. and II.

JESUS feen of ANGELS.

herein is Love: not that we loved God, but that hE loved us; and fent his Son to be the Propitiation for our fins.

1 John IV. 10.

Αληθως εςαυρωθη, ΒΛΕΠΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΟΥΡΑΝΙΩΝ, επιγικων, καὶ ἀποχθονιων. ΙGNAT. Ep. ad Rom. SERMON I. and II.

JESUS Jan et Andres.

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I Тімотну ііі. 16.

Seen of Angels.

Verse, St. Paul comprizes several fundamental Articles of the Christian Faith. The whole Passage, so far as it extends, may be considered as a little System of divinity; and literally deserves the name of the Anostle's Creed. And such Compendiums as This, of which there are many in Holy Scripture, seem to have given the first Hint, at least, to the Primitive Churches, of declaring their Attachment to Jesus and His Gospel, in set Formularys and Confessions of Faith.

Indeed, the Apostle himself appears to intimate fomething of this Kind, when, writing to the Romans, he told them, Te have, from the Heart, Submitted

mitted to that Mold, or Model of Doctrine, into which ye were delivered*. So, likewise, in his Second Epistle

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to

* Rom. vi. 17. Yankerale de en nacolas ses on macedonile runos rus In allusion, either to softened Wax, which implicitly admits the Impression of the Stamp; or to Metals, reduced to a State of Fusibility, which assimilate themselves to the Figure of the Mold, into which they are cast. - The acute and learned Author of The Confessional seems very unwilling toadmit the Probability of St. Paul's referring to any fixed Formulary of Doctrine, either in the Passage last cited, or in the correspondent ones of 1 Tim. iv. 6. 1 Tim. vi. 3. and 2 Tim. i. 13. Let us hear this able Writer speak for Himself. "The Greek Words, in these several Passages which are sup-" posed to fignify this Standard or fixed Formulary, run thus > " Τυπ Φ διδαχης - Υποτυπωσις υδιαινοίων λογων - Λ. δοι πιστως " in rains didagnation Thairoiles doyor or to nucle num Into " Leise, u, n xxx sur sbeiar didarxalia. Now, when a capable and unprejudiced Reader considers the Variety of Expression, " in these several Passages, he will probably be inclined to " think, that a fixed Formulary of Doctrine is the last Thing " a plain Man would look for in them. A fixed Formulary. " one would think, should have a fixed Title. Nor is it at all probable, that one and the fame Form of Words should " be described, in Terms, which may denote an Hundred " different Forms." Confessional, p. 95, 96. 3d Edit.

1. It matters very little, whether the Apostolic Formularys, delivered to different Persons, were, follabically and werbatim, one and the same, or not. Their being materially, and substantially the same, as to their Sense and Meaning, was sufficient to secure the Point aimed at, viz. Units of Doctrine. The Variety of Titles, therefore, assigned to these fixed Formularys

to Timothy, he thus directs that young Divine;
Hold fast the Form of Sound Words, which thou hast
beard

(for Such there feem to have been), is, in Reality, no Objection to the Doctrinal Unity of the Formularys themselves, supposing them to have been ever so numerous. But, 2. after all, there is no necessity for admitting even a verbal Diversity of Apostolic Standards; at least of Those drawn up by one and the same Apoille. Those, for Instance, given by St. Paul, were, in all Probability, not only materially, but verbally, alike. Whoever confiders this Apostle's masterly Command of the Copious Language, in which He wrote; will hardly, I should imagine, be surprized at the Variety of Titles, given, in different Parts of his Epifles, to, perhaps, one and the same Summary! especially, as those various Titles are all co-incident in Sense, and, one as well as another, strictly compatible to a fixed Apostolic Formulary. Thus, for Example, the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England may be termed (I mean, by the Few who believe them) Τυπο διδαχης, Υποτυπωσις υδιαινούων λογων, Λογοι περεως, &cc. and yet remain the same identical Articles, under all this Variety of Titles.

But the Confessionalist is inclined to believe, that, in Rom. vi. 17. Tore Adams is, in particular, a Phrase "AB-" SOLUTELY UNINTELLIGIBLE," if not referred to "the "Examplishcation of the Christian Doctrine, in the Practice "of pious Believers." If, however, we read the Apostle's Words, through the Medium of the Metaphor to which he (I think, plainly) alludes; the absolute unintelligibility, of which the learned Writer seems apprehensive, vanishes at once: and a Sense arises (not very favorable, indeed, to the main Hypothesis of the Confessional, but) proper in itself, unforced

i. e. the Copy, Pattern, or Outline of Sound Doc-

in it's Deduction, and very intelligible by All. A Sense, too, which is, at least, extremely probable to have been That the eloquent Apostle intended to convey; as his admirable Compofitions very frequently derive both Ornament, Strength, and Perspicuity, from the Adhibition of Imagery and Allusion: in which he greatly dealt, and as greatly excelled .- I have the Satisfaction to find my Argument confirmed, by the Suffrage of a very respectable Commentator, whose Learning no Man, I believe, who has any Learning himself, will venture to contest. He observes, that "The word DOW, which is the " fame with TURG here, is used, by the Jewish Writers, for " a Form, Copy, or Exemplar, of any Sort of Writings." Dr. GILL on Rom. vi. 17. Every one knows that even our common Lexicons interpret rows by Formula, Norma, Inftitutum .- SCAPULA, particularly, intimates, that TUTG- fometimes fignifys a Compendium: for which he cites That Paffage of Ariftotle, TUTW T' adytes sidento San. and this of Theophrafts 21 τυπφ κ, απλως ειπειν.—I should extend this Note beyond all reasonable Bounds, were I to persue the Argument farther. I shall, therefore, only add, that the very particular Notice, which the Author of the Confessional has condescended to take of me, for some Pages together, in the last Edition of his celebrated Work; above all, the Charge of flagrant Incomfiftency with myfelf, in my Defence of Subscription to fixed Formularys; have brought me pretty deeply into this Writer's Debt: and, if my many Avocations will give me leave, I defign to embrace the first opportunity of, coolly and respectfully, balancing Accounts with this able Combatant of Creeds; whose Talents I revere, at the same time that I deplore their mif-application.

to refer to some Elementary Sketch, or Summary of Principles, previously given to Timothy, as a Kule by which to procede, in the Doctrines he should publicly deliver as a Preacher.—So very far are, what have since been called, Creeds and Articles of Faith, from being contrary, as Such, either to the Letter, or to the Spirit, of the Gospel,

The Expedience, Propriety, and even Necessity of Thefe, appear, among other Confiderations, from hence; that, without some given Model, or determinate Plan of Doctrine, deduced from the Sacred Scriptures, it will be impossible, either for Ministers or People, to form just and connetted Ideas of Divine Things. Unless the Pearls. which are scattered at large in the Gospel-Field, be marshalled into some Kind of Order, and reduced into a regular Chain; we can never preach, as the Apostle directs, according to the Alalogy of the Faith I; i. e. in exact Agreement with that nice Connection and mutual Relation, which the feveral diffinct Doctrines of Faith have in common with each other; fo as to make, of the Whole, one consistent, uniform, unclashing System : like an Instrument of Music, in perfect Tune, without one discordant String; or, like a consummate Picture, wherein every Stroke is correlative, relative, and Symmetry and just Proportion reign throughout. Such is the Picture of Christianity, drawn, by St. Paul, in the Verse before us. A Miniature Piece, indeed, it is; but the Delign is happy, and the Finishing masterly. The first Sentence may stand as a Motto to the whole: Without Controversy, great is the Mystery of Godli-More literally, The Myslery of Religion is confessedly great. Where, by Godliness, or Religion, are evidently meant, the diffinguishing Doctrines of Christianity; and, by Mystery, the Obscurity, or Incomprehensibility, with which those Truths are more or less attended, during man's present benighted State below.- I explain the Term, mysterious, by incomprehensible; because, properly speaking, the Mysteriousness of Divine Objects does not so much arise from the Nature of the Objects themselves, as from our Inability to comprehend them. The Darkness is in Us, not in Them. 'Tis the Imperfection of Human Reason, both as to Light, Capacity, and Strength, which gives Birth to Mysterys. Thus many Things, unfathomable by Men, are felf-evident to Angels: and Things still more obscure, in whose Contemplation even Angels would lose their Depth, are, to GOD, clearer than Meridian Day.

In direct Opposition both to Scripture and Common

Common Sense, there are Writers, who make no Scruple to affert, roundly, that Christianity is NOT mysterious: and that, "whatever Doctrines " are involved in mystery, ought, for that very "Reason, to be rejected as false."-If we admit this, we must, to be confishently complainant, renounce our Senses, as well as our Faith, and throw Philosophy into the same Grave with Christianity. For, are not the Mysterys of Nature, no less than those of GRACE, confessedby great? Did that Philosopher ever live, who knew the real Texture, and could explain all the propertys, even of a Single Atom that floats in Air. or a Particle of Sand upon the Sea-Shore? And yet, to deny the Existence of these Bodys, merely because we know not what they are, nor how they exist, were Madness outright. Every Object that furrounds us, even those with which we are experimentally conversant, defeat our most labored Researches, and laugh our Penetration to scorn. If, then, there is more comprized in the most inferior and familiar Instances of Divine Wisdom. than, perhaps, Philosophy will be able to elucidate while the World remains; why should we start, at being told, from Scripture, that Great is the Mystery of Godliness? Strely, Reason itself will acknowledge, that so far from not being mysterious at all, Things Spiritual and Heavenly must.

Nature, be abundantly MORE mysterious than the Objects of Sense. The bigber we go, the stronger this Observation binds. In the Scale of Beings, the farther our Contemplation ascends, the more must our Difficulty of Comprehension increase. Master, both in Itself and in its various Modifications, is inexplicably mysterious: the Nature of Spirit, whether Human or Angelic, is more mysterious still: and GOD, the Infinite, Uncreated Spirit, is most mysterious of all §.

If the fashionable Maxim be true, that "Our "Faith should go no farther than the clearness of "our Ideas;" i. e. in other words, if all My-sterys are to be cashiered and expunged without Mercy; we have nothing to do, but to commence Insidels and Madmen at once. We must, by Parity of Argument, deny the Existence of every Object whatever, in the whole Compass of Nature, because there is not a single Object which we perfectly

her, that He had told them many excellent Things concerning GOD; but that still they could not comprehend His Nature. To this the admirable Stoic is said to have answered, so omnino ego Deum declararem, wel ego Deus essem, wel Ille Deus non foret: i.e. Were I able fully to set forth GOD, I must either be God myself, or GOD Himself must cease to be so." See Arrowsmith's Chain of Pr. p. 131.

fectly understand. We must deny the Being of a Deity, because our Reason is at a loss to explain his Effence and Manner of Operation. We must deny our own Existence, because we are ignorant both of the Particles whereof our Bodys are composed, and of the Nature of that Soul by which the human Body is actuated. In short, resolve to believe no Mysterys, and you virtually resolve to believe nothing at all: for every Thing is mysterious, in a greater or less Degree, from the highest Arch-Angel, down to the most imperceptible Animalcule; and from the Sun in the Firmament, down to the minutest Particle of Matter. The very Terms, which Philosophy is forced to make Use of, prove the Scantiness of that rational Cordage, which, unable to found a Drop of common Water, would madly presume to fathom Infinity. What, for Instance, is Attraction? What is Repulsion? Names for certain Effetts, of whose real Cause, we are, in the main, as utterly ignorant, as the Boy that holds the Plough, or as the Peasant that directs the Team.

In the front of Religious Mysterys, St. Pauplaces the miraculous and Supernatural Incarnation of Jesus Christ. "GOD was manifested in "the Flesh:" GOD the Son, who, in the Covenant of Redemption, had taken upon Him to deliver Man; became Man, to accomplish that De-

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liverance. The Truth of His Divinity is demonstrable from the whole Current of Scripture: and the Truth of His Human Nature, or the Reality of His Manifestation in the Flesh, is evident, from His having been liable, in general, to the Sinless infirmitys incident to Men. He flept; He shed Tears; He experienced Hunger, Thirst, and Weariness; He was acquainted with Pain of Body, and Distress of Mind. In One Respect, indeed. He feems to have been exempted from common Lot of other Human Beings: we no where find, to the best of my Remembrance, that He ever, fo much as once, experienced any Attack of Sickness or Disease ||. The Reason of this extraordinary Circumstance was, no doubt, owing to the finless Formation of His Humanity, by the immediate Operation of the Holy Ghost. Sin was That which introduced every Kind of aragia into the human System; and Disease, among the rest. But, the Man Christ Jesus, was formed and conceived totally without Stain. Hence He was, like our first Parents before the Fall, naturally immortal: nor could He have dyed, had He not.

Il is, indeed, declared that Himself took our Instrmitys, and bore our Sicknesses, Matth. vin. 17. meaning, I suppose, the Sins of his People; those moral Sicknesses, which Himself bore away in His own Body on the Tree.

not, by an Act of gracious Susception, taken the Guilt of Men upon Himself, and become responsible, to Divine Justice, for the utmost Payment of their penal Debt. And, even under those Circumstances, we read, that His Death, though violent, was voluntary. His Refignation of Life is constantly represented, in Scripture, as His own Ast and Deed. For, exclusively of his Union with the Second Person in the Godhead; His absolute Freedom from Sin would, of itself. have been a certain Security from the Possibility of Dying.—Hence, the Evangelists express themfelves thus; aprixe To TVEUMA, He dismissed, or let go His Spirit, Matthew XXVII. 50. magedune To moeupa, He resigned, delivered up, or made a Surrender of His Spirit, John xix. 30. St. Mark's and St. Luke's seamours, taken in Connection with John x. 18. evidently carrys the same Import.

As Christ was manifested in the Flesh, So was He Justifyed in the Spirit: not only justifyed as to the Divinity of his Person and Mission, and proved to be the Son of GOD by the Miracles which He wrought in Conjunction* with the Holy Spirit: but, likewise, Spiritually justifyed, by GOD the Father, from all those Sins, which, as the dying Surety of his People, He had taken upon Himself to expiate. He was thus spiritually or my-

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flically justify'd, and received His open Discharge, as a Sin-bearing and Sin-atoning Savior, when he was raised from the Dead, and released from the Prison of the Tomb: when the Sun of Righteousness emerged from his sad, but short Eclipse; and rose, to set no more.

He was, moreover, feen of Angels: feen, with Joy and Adoration, by the Angels that never fell; feen, with Envy and Dismay, and acknowledged with Reluctance, by the apostate Spirits, who kept not their first Estate .- The Apostle adds, that He was preached unto the Gentiles: Preached under his two-fold Character of GOD and Meni-ATOR; preached as the only Sacrifice for Sin, and as the everlasting Righteousness of believing Sinners: preached, by all his faithful Ministers, in every Age, as well under the Legal, as under the Gospel Dispensation. And he will still be preached, to the End of Time, as long as there is one Elect Sinner uncalled, and 'till all the Vellels of Mercy are brought to the faving Knowledge and Love of Himfelf.

In Consequence of being thus preached unto the Gentiles, He is, and will continue to be, Believed in in the World. The Holy Spirit makes, and will persist to make, the Preaching of Christ Crucifyed, the grand Channel of His Converting Power. Pharisees, Convinced of Sin, shall be dislodged

dislodged from Reliance of their own works, and feek to Jesus for Righteousness and Strength-Hell-deferving Offenders, who once faw no Comeliness in Christ, but, perhaps, blasphemed his Name, despized His Cross, and trod all His Commandments under their Feet; pierced with the keen, but falutary Arrow of penitential Anguish, and melted down by effectual Grace; shall look, for Salvation, to Him whom they have pierced, and mourn, in the Bitterness of their Souls, as one that mourneth for his First-born. All His People, throughout the World, shall believe in Him; fome with an affured, some with a faltering Faith. but they shall All believe: just as, when the Israelites were wounded by the flying Serpents in the Wilderness, some looked, to the Brazen Image, fledfastly; others, feebly: some had a full, near, and distinct View of the elevated Remedy, others had a distant, imperfect, confused Sight of it; and many, perhaps, could but just raise their Eyes toward the Object, and hardly caught a Glimple of it: yet they all looked, after some Rate or other; and All, who did, were healed. So all the People of Christ reach forward towards His Righteousness; some with a strong, some with a trembling Hand, but they shall All grasp at it, and All utter this Prayer (a Prayer, which was never

never, nor ever can be, breathed from a graceless Heart), O let me be found in THEE, not having my own Righteousness, which is of the Law, but the Righteousness which is of GOD by Faith!—They, who thus believe, are carefull to adorn the Doctrine of GOD their Savior in all Things.

The Holy Spirit gives Faith; from Faith, fprings Holiness; and the End of Both is everlasting Life. The entire Mystic Body of Christ, the whole Election of Grace, shall, like their triumphant Lord, when their Warfare is accomplished, be Received up into Glory.

But what I chiefly intend, at present, is, to consider That particular Clause of this Verse, which afferts, that Jesus was Seen of Angels.

By the Angels, here mentioned, we are chiefly to understand the Elect † Angels; who, being ordained to Glory, were immutably confirmed in Holiness, nor revolted from the Dignity and Blessedness in which they were created. These saw the Son of GOD, long before His Incarnation. They beheld Him in the Fullness of his Infinite and essential Glory, which He had, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, before all Worlds.

—'Tis probable, from Scripture, that Angels were the First-fruits of GOD's Creating Power, and called into Existence, before any Thing else

was made: and it is certain, from Scripture, that the Second Person of the TRINITY, afterwards manifested in the Flesh, was the Creator of all the Angelic Hosts. Hence it follows, that He was feen of them, immediately upon their Creation: they were no fooner fummoned into Being, than they faw Him, and adored. As Angels were his first Workmanship, their Bliss began with the Sight of HIM, and their first Employ was Praise. Thus they saw Him, thus they loved, and thus they worshipped; 'till the Fill ness of Time was Come, when the Antient of Days became an Infant of Days, and GOD the Son was found in Fashion as a Man. When that Bleffed Person entered on His State of actual Humiliation, Angels viewed, and wondered: wondered to fee the Object of their Adoration made, for a Time, lower than themselves t. They beheld Him, at Betblebem, a Babe, wrapt in Swathes.

" When His Birth-place was a Stable,
" And His Softest Bed was Hay. §."

Though

† Heb. ii. 7. Beauv vi, either for a very short While, or in a very small Degree.—It is properly spoken of Men, indefinitely; but held strictly true, even as accompdated to Eurist Himself.

Though furrounding Cattle were the Chief Attendants on the Infant Meffiah and his Virgin Mother; though, in all outward Appearance, the new-born Savior was, from the very Moment of His Nativity, forsaken, despized, and rejected of Men; He was still seen and revered of Angels. The Church of the Unredeemed bowed the Knee. and Unfallen Spirits fung, in that ignominious Place, where Horses fed, and Oxen lowed. The Presence of GOD Incarnate consecrated the Stable into a Temple of Glory; and ennobled the Manger, where He slumbered, into a Throne of Grace.did that humble Residence appear. Such in the Eyes of those Exalted Beings, who, like Him that made them, See not as Man feeth.

If we trace the Adorable Mediator, from In- . fancy, to a State of Youth; we shall find Him busyed in following the Occupation of Joseph, 'Tis recorded, in the His reputed Father. Gospel ||, that the Jews said, concerning Him, Is not This the CARPENTER, the Son of Mary?

Thus, He, who laid the Foundations of the Earth, and, by His excellent Wisdom, made the Heavens; He, who shakes the System He hath made, and the Pillars thereof tremble; who speaketh to the Sun, and it shineth not, and sealeth up the Stars; even HE disdained not to fix a Mark of

Tohor woon honest Industry, by carning its own Livelihood at Nazareth, as som as His Age would permit. There and Then was He seen and Item was He seen and literally experiencing the Truth of the Penal Edict, denounced soon after the Fall, that sweat of his Brow Man should eat Bread.—We connot, indeed, find that Christ wrought with His Hands, after He commenced a Preacher. Which observable Change of Conduct was designed perhaps, to teach us, That they who preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel; and, detaching themselves from every unnecessary Avocation, devote their Time and Abilitys, as far as possible, to the Durys of their High Calling.

Though the Blessed Jesus was conceived and born, without Original Sin; though He, moreover, lived perfectly exempt from the remotest Shadow of actual Transgression; still, He vouch-fased to stamp the highest Authority on the Laver of Typical Regeneration, by His own personal Submission to the Ordinance of Baptism. He would not enter on the Exercise of His public Ministry, 'till He had been, solemnly and openly, devoted to the visible Service of GOD.—Might He not, likewise, have another and still superior view, in His condescending Susception of this Sacred Rine? Washing seems, necessary, to

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carry with it the Idea of previous Deflement. Whower is brought to the Baptismal Font, is brought thither as a Sinner. And the whole ceremony is a folemn recognition of Human Guilt, as well as strikingly emblematical of the Way and Manner in which Pardon and Santtification are attained; even by the Effusion of the Messiah's Brood, and the Hallowing Agency of His Bleffed Spirit. Now, if Baptism be, confessedly, an Acknowledgement of human fullness; How came HE to divide the Waves of Jordan, who was infinitely Holy, as GOD, and immaculately righteous, as Man? Probably, because He was made Sin for Us*. In a Way of Imputation, the Lord leid on Him the Iniquity of All His People + And Jefus was not ashamed, publicly to avow the mercifull Office He had assumed: Hence, though absolutely finless, He was Baptized as a Sinner. And this practical Declaration of His Atoning Character, was a part of that exterior Righteoufness, which, as the Victim and Substitute of His Saints, it became Him to fullfill t .- On this great Occasion, we read, that the Heavens were opened. We are not, indeed, expressly told, that He was Seen of Angels; though, no Doubt, He was. The Reason, perhaps, why the Mention of that Circumstance was omitted by the Evangelists, might

be,

be, Because Personages, of Digner infinitely superior to That of Angels, constituted and crowned the Grandeur of the Scene. The Everlafting FATHER and the Uncreated SPIRIT gave sénsible Manifestations of Their immediate Presence; while the Co-equal SON, under the Likeness of sinful Flesh, parted the mystic Stream. -Angels, who, just before, admired to fee the blameles IMMANUEL Baptized; suddenly exchanged their Admiration, for adoring Awe, and wrapt their prostrate Faces in their Wings, when the FATHER ALMIGHTY deigned, audibly, to testify His Complacency in the Person and Priesthood of His Incarnate Son; and the co-eternal Spirit bowed the Heavens and came down, not in the Form, but (wou megistean) after the Manner, of a Dove: with a gentle, gradual, hovering Descent. Well might Angels be thrown, as it were. into Shades, by the Silence of the Sacred Historians. For, what are Angels, when compared with GOD! evandid Stars, eclipfed and loft, amid the boundless, overwhelming Blaze of Day.

Shortly after, He was Jeen of Angels, when affailed in the Wilderness, by the Enemy of GOD and Man. They stood by, not to give the Messiah their Assistance, for He needed none: but, simply, as Spectators of His Conslict, and Witnesses of his Conquest. As they had, formerly,

feen Paradise lost, by the yielding Frailty of Adam; so they now beheld Paradise regained, by the unrelaxing Firmness of Jesus Christ the Righteous. After He had fought the good Fight, and had actually soiled the Tempter, we read that Angels ministered unto Him: but not before.

"Temptation," fays an usefull Writer & "is the Fire that brings up the Scum of the Heart. "The Corrupt Heart resembles an Ant's Nest,

" on which, while the Stone lyeth, none of them

" appear: but, take off That, and stir them with

"only the Point of a Straw; what a swarm is,

"there, and how lively they are! Just such a

" Sight, O Man, would thy Heart afford thee,

did the Lord but withdraw the Restraint He

" has laid upon it, and fuffer Satan to stir it up,

but not fuch was the Heart of Christ. Though he was tempted in all Points, tempted even to Idolatry and Self-Murder, yet was He totally without Sin ||. He came forth, brighter, but not purer, from the Furnace: brighter, because his Graces were rendered more conspicuous, by the fiery Tryal; but not purer, because He had no moral Dross to lose. When Satan tempted Christ, 'twas like striking Fire upon Ice, or upon a Wave of the Sea: there was nothing, in His

finless

finless Nature, for the Sparks to les hold casbut every Thing, that could refet and quench them. All the Adversary's Efforts on the Meffiah's Integrity, were like Arrows that at the Firmament: or, as an excellent Person* expresses it, resembled "The Motions of a Serpent on a " Rock: where they can make no Impression. " nor leave the least Dent or Frace behind them. " -But on Us, they are as the Trailings of a " Serpent on Sand, or Duft: they make a Print, " and leave some Stain, on the Imagination at " leaft, if not on the Heart." In every Affault, therefore, which we are called to fustain; may we look, for Safety and for Strength, to the Captain of our Salvation, who, in His own Person, bruised the Serpent's Head, and is able to succor them that are tempted. And remember, O affaulted Christian, to thy unspeakable Comfort, that thou shalt, in the End, be more than Conqueror through Him that bath loved thee. As thy Savior was feen of Angels, when He quenched the fiery Darts of the Wicked One; fo art thou feen of thy Savior, under all thy Conflicts and Diffreffes: nor seen only, but supported and embraced; and, because He overcame, thou shalt overcome also .-A famous Dutch Admiral +, in the Morning of

that Day on which he fell, is reported to have faid, " This Day, I shall be crowned either with Laurels, or with Cypres :" intimating, his determined Resolution, either to gain the Victory, or to lose his Life. And his Life he accordingly loft. A Musket Ball, from the English Fleet, crowned, with Cypress, one of the ablest Sea-Officers that ever fought. But 'tis the peculiar Happiness of the CHRISTIAN Warrior, to know affuredly, from God's inviolable Promife. that no Weapon, formed against the Heirs of Salvation, shall finally prosper or prevail. Whoever is, by Saving Grace, enlifted under the Banner of the Cross, may be certain, before he fights, that he shall be crowned, not with Cypress, but with Laurels. Prior to his striking a single Blow, he is Insured, both as to Safety and Conquest. by That Omnipotent Being, whose neverfailing Providence, as our Church admirably expresses it, orders all Things both in Heaven and Earth t.

When

If so, an Arminian may object, If we are certain, beforehand, of overcoming, farewell to all Diligence of our own: we may unbuckle our Armor, and sit down without sighting at all. This Cavil resutes itself. How can the Assurance, of Final Victory, superfede the Necessity of contending, when Fighting is the only possible Means by which Victory can be gained? History, both Sacred and Profane, affords almost innumerable Instances, that even a strong Pro-

When the Son of Gop commenced a Minister of the Gospel, and delivered, to High and Low, in Season and out of Season, the Message of Salvation; He was Seen and Heard of Angels. On Some Occasions, they Saw the Heavenly Preacher weep over his unfeeling Auditorys; and, on all Occasions, heard Him declare the Counsel of GOD, as never Man spake 'till then. Mysterys of Grace, which, at this very Day, Angels desire to look deeper into; they learned from His bleffed Lips: and bending SERAPHS derived Sublime Instruction from those matchless Difcourses which obdurate Men despized .- How beautifult, upon the Mountains, were the Feet, i.e. the Zeal and the Labors, of Him who brought good Tidings, and published Peace & between God and Sinners! Himself the Peace-maker and the Peace-revealer! How often did He, who came to feek and to fave That which was loft, confecrate the Mountains of Judea, by His own personal Ministrations:

Vigor, next to invincible. Much more would an infallible Certainty of Success, embolden even the Diffident, stimulate the Indulent, and animate the Couragious with redoubled Ardor.—How then, is it possible, that, in the Spiritual Warfare, Certainty of Conquest should either depress the Timid, or emasculate the Strong?

Ministrations; and cause the Hills of the Earthly Cansan to echo with the Iwestell Notes of SALVA-TION BY GRACE; while Streams and Rocks, fe-Sponfive, reverberated the joyfull Sound! Elect Angels, hovering in mid Air, were his invisible Disciples: and Elect Sinners, converted by His efficacious Call, were the visible Seals of His Winistry. O might the present Preachers of his Word catch a Ray of His celeftial Ardor, adopt His indefacigable Zeal, and imbibe the Spirit of His Love! Happy They, who are enabled to imitate the great Shepherd and Bifbop of Souls ! and oh, that more of These were sent forth into the Harveft! Yet, why do I wish for more? The Sovereign Mafter of the Vineyard best knows what He has to do. GOD hath, in every age, raifed up a Number of Evangelical Ministers, fufficient so answer his Purposes of Grace. Divine Wisdom. no doubt, proportions the Number of Gospel Laborers, to the extent of the Spiritual Harvest He means to gather in. God's Elect People may be more, or fewer, in one Generation, than another: and hence, at different Periods, Chriflian Preachers multiply or decrease : just as a skillfull Husbandman lessens or enlarges the Number of his Reapers, according to the Quantity of Corn he has to cut. If Twenty are fufficient

for the Harvest, he will not employ Fifty: if an Hundred be requisite, an Hundred will be sent forth.

In His secret Approaches to GOD, was Jesus seen of Angels. They beheld, they more than beheld,—they felt, when, with strong Crys and Tears, He poured out His Soul in private Prayer. Unembodyed Spirits, with admiring Sympathy, thronged his devout retirements: and, though they ever burned with zeal for GOD, yet they caught additional Fervor from the agonizing Petitions of their Incarnate Creator. They lighted their Taper at His hallowed Fire. Listening Angels grew more angelic; and Seraphs slew back to Heaven, more seraphic than they came.

When every Eye, except His own, was closed in Sleep, oft would He withdraw to some desolate Mountain, or unfrequented Field; and spend whole Nights in Communion with GOD. Like the solitary, but melodious Nightingale, he retreated from the Scenes of Hurry and Observation, to send up the heavenly Breathings of His inmost Soul, in undiverted Supplications and unmolested Praise. At these Seasons it was, that, as Dr. Watts finely sings,

Cold Mountains and the Midnight Air Witness'd the Fervor of His Pray'r.

But, though unseen of Men, the praying Messiah was seen of Angels, and seen of GOD. Not a Sigh that heaved the Mediator's Breast, nor a Groan He uttered, nor a Petition He advanced, but was noticed, accepted, and recorded in Heaven: and shall have it's full effect, in the Glory of His Father, and the Salvation of all His People.

Oh, how unlike the Prayers of Christ are the frozen, careless, languid, wandering, unselt Devotions of Those on Earth, who call themselves His Disciples! May He pour down upon us the Spirit of Grace and of Supplications. Then shall we feel the Importance of Divine Things, as He selt them. We shall walk, in some Measure, as Jesus walked; and pray, as Jesus prayed.

On the Mount of Transfiguration, prior to His last Sufferings, was He likewise seen of Angels. At humble Distance, they heard Him speak with the glorify'd Soul of Moses and the glorify'd Person of Elijah, concerning His own Decease which He was shortly to accomplish at Jerusalem*. As, in the sinless Obedience of His Life, He had perfectly suffilled the Law, for the Justification of His mystic Body, the Church; so, by His propitiatory Death, He was to sulfill the Pro-

phecys of old, and make Atonement for the Sins of the People before the Lord. Moses, therefore, by whom the Law had been given; and Elijah, as Representative of the Prophets; left, for a while, their Thrones in Glory, to bear witness, once more, to the Messiahship of Jesus. On this Occasion, Angels saw His human Nature brighten into Glory superior to their's. An Earnest and a Foretaste of the Majesty, with which He should be invested, when His Sufferings, (then just at Hand) were accomplished: and of the Glory, which the Bodys of His Saints shall wear, when the Trump of GOD shall sound, and the Resurrection of the Just take place.

Let not Believers, like the mistaken Disciples who accompanyed their Lord at the Time of His Transfiguration, think to set up Tabernacles of Abode on the Mount of Divine Communion. Jesus mimself came down from the Mount; and was, soon after, seen of Angels in the Valley of Geth-semane.

On that sad, that solemn Night, when He was sold and delivered into the Hands of sinful Men; He retired, for the last Time before He suffered, into the Garden at the Foot of the Mount of Olives. That Garden, to which He had of Times resorted, both Alone, and with His Disciples, for

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the Purposes of secret Prayer, and religious Conversation. That Garden, in which He had enjoyed so many delightful Seasons of Fellowship with GOD. That Garden, every Spot, perhaps, of whose diftinguished Ground had been consecrated by the Footsteps of a meditating, and the Knees of an adoring Savior. Yet Here, alas, were His dying Sorrows to begin. Angels, who had, just before, seen Him institute and celebrate the mystic Supper, attended Him in His Last Retreat to this once delightfull, but now tremendous Place. Well might a good Man say, " All 46 Places are happy, or miserable, in Proportion " as GOD vouchfafes or denys His gracious Pre-" fence therein." In Gethsemane, where Jesus had so often experienced the ravishing Consolations of His heavenly Father's Countenance; in this very Gethsemane, must the same blessed Jesus experience the first Outpourings of his Almighty Father's Wrath. HERE it was, that His righteous Soul became exceding forrowful, even unto Death. HERE it was, that the spotless Victim began to feel the dreadfull Weight of Imputed Guilt, and the Terrors of avenging Justice .-When His inward Agony forced His very Blood from it's Veins, which even made its way through zithered, both Alone, and with Lits Difriples for

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His three-fold Vesture, and fell + clotted to the Ground; when HIMSELF lay prostrate on the Earth,

+ Luke xxii. 44. And bis Sweat was as it were great Drops of Blood falling down to the Ground: meaning, as it should feem, that the Ageny, our Lord was in, forced, at once, His Blood from it's finer Veffels, and the Sweat from all His Pores: which (the Sweat and the Blood) mingling in their Fall, were, by the extreme Coldness and Rigor of the Weather, condensed and frozen into folid Clots, before they reached the Ground. The Word wou, render'd as it were, does not, I apprehend, import that real Blood did not actually transude from His Body; but that it was not Blood alone. Add to this, that, as Bengelius well observes, won relates, not to asualos, but to Seoubos xarabasvorres; and implys, as another Learned Foreigner observes, that, His Sweat was so mixed and discolored with the concomitant Blood, as to resemble, in it's united appearance, mere Blood only .- bake de Bruges, the Critic last referred to, has a very valuable Note on the Passage: Illud, QUASI, non fignificat, bunc non fuise verum Sanguinem, sed non fuisse were Guttas Sanguinis, sed Guttas aqueas mixtas sanguine; quod etiam fieri possit per Naturam Vim intus patientem, ac proinde per Poras ejicientem una cum Aqua Sanguinem: Prafertim abi Corpus of ranum oc delicaron, et Sanguis Subtilis, at in CHRISTO indubié erat.

The Note of Bengekus is equally judicious: Θεομδοι, Grumi, à Serdan, i. e. πρέαι. — Θεομδοι αιμαίο, Guttæ Spiffæ et Concretæ veri Sanguinis. Vis Particulæ ωσιι cadit Juper Seoμδοι, πότι fuper αιμαίο, ut patet ex Epitheto, ejufque plurali, καταδαιτοίλις. Sanguinis per minores Guttulas i Poris manuali, concrefcebut propter Copiam: Si Sudor non fuiffet sanguines. Mentio Sanguinis plané abesse poterat: nam Vocabutum, Seoμδοι etiam per se competebut Sudori spisso.

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Earth, with His Garments literally roll'd in Blood; When, as the Surety of the Covenant, and as the Substitute of His People, He bore the Sins and carryed the Sorrows of the whole Believing World; When with the Names of His Mystic Israel upon His Heart, our Great High Prieft, Jesus, the Son and the Lamb of GOD fustained, intensively, that Punishment for Sin, which must, otherwise, have been levyed, extensively, on Sinners, to all Eternity; When he cryed, in the Bitterness of His Soul, Father, if it be possible, let this Cup pass from me :- He was feen, He was heard, He was deplored, of Angels. They joined with the agonizing Petitioner: They united their Supplications with His: and the Prayers of Angels went up, for once, through the Hands of a Mediator.

But it was NOT possible for the Cup to pass from Him. The Decree must be accomplished. The Covenant of Grace must be fullfilled. GOD's People must be saved. The Savior, therefore, must Dye. Himself was sensible of This. Hence, though, as Man, His Anguish induced Him to wish that, if possible, He might drink no deeper of the penal Cup; yet, as Party to the Covenant of Redemption, He, in the same Breath, consents to drink the Dregs and wring them out: adding, Nevertheless, not my Will, but Thine, be done; If Sinners can be saved, and thy Son not dye, Let

thy Son be spared: but if otherwise, if my People must perish, or thy Son be slain, O save my People and slay thy Son.—Alternate Grief, and Wonder, heaved the celestial Bosoms of attending Angels: Grief, at the Sufferings He endured; Wonder, at His Magnanimity of Love to Man: Love, which the many Waters of Divine Indignation could not quench, nor all the Fleods of Horror and Anguish drown.

Angels saw Him receive the infidious Kiss, by which He was Betrayed. They faw Him arraigned at the Bar of the very Men, who were indebted, for their Creation, to the Word of His Power: and who owed the Stations they bore, to the Disposals of His Providence. Angels heard, and shuddered at, the Sentence, by which He was condemned to Dye. They faw Him mocked, and struck, and clothed with infulting Scarlet. He was seen of Angels, when He deigned to wear a Crown of Thorns. They beheld, and, if Angels can weep, they wept, when He was tyed to the Ignominious Pillar, and scourged with Rods of knotted Wire; when, according to the Prediction of the Royal Prophet, The Plaughers ploughed upon His Back, and made long Furrows.

Angels saw, and Astonishment was in Heaven, when He bid not His Face from Shame and Spitting.

They saw, when, through the Extremity of Grief

Grief and Torture, His Beauty consumed away, like as it were a Moth fretting a Garment: When He could fay, Thy Rebuke bath broken my Heart; I am full of Heaviness: I looked for some to take Pity on me, but there was none; neither found I any to comfort me. The Man CHRIST JESUS, being formed without Sin, and by the immediate Agency of the Holy Grost; was, doubtless, transcendently fair, and augustly beautifull. Hence His Human Nature was compared to the Temple: a Structure eminently boly, and peculiarly elegant. Prior to His Sufferings, He was, literally, fairer than the Children of Men. It was not, till His bleffed Person had been disfigured with Wounds, and emaciated with Grief; 'rill His Face was foul with weeping, and on His Eyelids fat the Shadow of Death; that He is faid to have had neither Form nor Comeliness, but that His Face was marred more than any Man's, and His Countenance than the Sons of Men.

Angels throng'd around the Majestic Sufferer, when He was led forth to Crucifizion, as a Lamb to the Slaughter. They saw Him nailed to the Instrument of Death, after He had fainted beneath its weight. And, had I an Angel's Tongue, I should find it impossible to tell what Angels selt, when they heard Him groan, from the deepest Recesses of His agonizing Heart, that

Exclamation

via, and to the uttermost Part of the Earth .- And now the Great High Priest, Jesus the Son of God, is for passing into the Heavens. Having Glorify'd his Father on the Earth, and Finish'd the Work of His People's Salvation which had been given Him to do; He prepares to be glorify'd Himfelf, by participating, in His Human nature, as much as it can receive of that Glory, which, as a Divine Person, He had with the Father before the World was. But not 'till, in Quality of King and Priest, He has, once more, folemnly, and authoritatively, Bleffed His Apostles and Disciples, in His Father's name and in His own.-When Elijah was taken up into Heaven by the Ministry of SERAPHS (sublimely styl'd, a Chariot and Horses of Fire); the ascending Prophet drop'd his Mantle on the plaintive Elisha who was left below: with which precious Legacy, ELISHA smate the waters of Jordan, so that they parted bither and thither, and Elisha went over * on dry ground. So the Ascending SAVIOR, Elijah's illustrious Anti-Type, entail'd His Bleffing, and bequeath'd His Mantle to the Children He left behind: The Mantle of His Righteoufness, and the Covering of His Spirit; wherewith His Saints are enabled to smite the waters

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of Affliction, Persecution, Temptation, and Death itself. All which shall cleave in twain, like a scroll that is rolled back, and seave a way for the Ranson'd of the Lord to pass safely and comfortably over.

This was, perhaps, the Tenor of the Blessing wherewith JESUS the Man of God, Himself both God and Man, blessed his mystic Israel, as He mounted to His Throne: And now I am no more in the World, but These are in the World, and I come to Thee. Holy Father, keep, through thine own Name, Those whom thou hast given me that they may be one, as We are: I in them, and Thou in Me, that They may be made perfect in one. Father, I will that These, and They also who shall believe on me through their Word, he with ME where I am, that they may behold my Glory. I pray for Them; I pray not for the World, but for Them whom Thou hast given me: For They are Thine.

And it came to pass, That while He blessed them, He was parted from them, and was carried up into Heaven:* Giving, it may be, as He coared, This parting Benediction to his Church collective, The Lord bless Thee and keep Thee; The Lord make His Face shine upon Thee and be gracious unto Thee; The Lord lift up His Countenance

upon Thee, and give Thee Peace, Numb. 6. 24-26. Thus did He put His name upon the People of His Love, and blessed them.

But where were the Angels all this while? were They unactive, on fo diftinguish'd an occasion? Surely, no. He was seen of them, He was praised and waited on by them, when He ascended up on high and led Captivity Captive. All Heaven was in concert, above; and all the peopled Air was Harmony, as He afcended through. Some of the Cherubic Hosts were dispatch'd, as Heralds; making proclamation, as they flew, Lift up your Heads, O ye Gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting Doors, that the King of Glory may come in.—Who is this King of Glory, chaunted Others of the extatic Legions? -The LORD, Jehovah in Human Nature, frong and mighty to fave; the LORD, mighty in Battle, the Conqueror of Sin and Death and Hell, returning Triumphant from his fuccessfull warfare: the LORD of Hosts, Creator of us Angels, and the Raniomer of the Nations of them that are faved; HE is the King of Glory.*-Who shall ascend into the Hill of the Lord, and who shall stand in His Holy Place? He, of whom alone it could be faid, that He had clean Hands and a

pure Heart : + in His nature, totally Sinless; and, in His Life, the perfect Fullfiller of all Righteousness .- Thus did God go up with a Shout, and the Lord with the Sound of a Trumpet 1: attending Spirits fang, Rife up, Lord, and let Thine Enemies be scattered &; while the gazing Disciples, responsive from below, cry'd out, Return, O Lord, now in the Power of thy Spirit, and hereafter in the Brightness of thy personal Coming, to the many Thousands of Israel §! Might it not be faid, concerning those highly favor'd Persons, who were witnesses of His Ascension, They have feen thy Goings, O God, even the Goings of my God, my King, in the Sanctuary: the Singers went before, the Players on Instruments follow'd after ||; all the Joy of the Bleffed was in full exercise, all the Melody of Heaven was at the Height, when Jesus was usher'd to his Throne, and when, as a Lamb newly Slain, as a God totally and finally victorious, He enter'd into the Holy Place for Us.

Thus, at fundry Times, and in divers Manners, was Jesus feen of Angels. They also fee Him now. At this very Moment, they are beholding Him in Glory. Angels, who were never incar-

⁺ Ibid. v. 3, 4.

¹ Pfal. 47, 5.

^{§ §} Numb. 10. 35, 36.

^{||} Pfal. 68. 24, 25.

incarnated, view, with wonder, the exalted Humanity of Him that wept in the Manger and hung upon the Tree.

- "Princes to His Imperial Name bend their bright Sceptres down; Dominions, Thrones, and Pow'rs rejoice to see Him wear the Crown:
- "Arch-Angels sound His lofty Praise
 thro' every heav'nly Street,
 and tay their highest honours down
 submissive at His Feet;
- "Those soft, those blessed Feet of His,
 which, once, rude Iron tore!

 High on a Throne of Light they stand,
 while all the Saints adore."*

Angels shall see Him, and augment the Splendor of His Appearance, when He shall be revealed from Heaven in flaming Fire. He will, as Himself expresses it, come in His Glory, and all the boly Angels with bim, Matth. 25. 31. The voice of the Arch-Angel shall sound, and the Trump of God. One Branch of their Business will be, to gather together the Dust of His Elest from the four winds, from the uttermost Part of the Earth, to the uttermost Part of the Heaven, Mark 13. 27.

By their Ministry, perhaps, the Knot of indisfoluble Union, between the glorified Soul and the risen Body of each respective Believer, may be They, perhaps, will, when Christ gives the Signal, fet Fire to the World, and regulate that Conflagration which shall iffue in the new Heaven (i. e. a new Body of Air) and new Earth, wherein dwelleth Righteousness*. Whether Angels will share in the Glory of the Millenniary State; or, whether that Reign will be peculiar to CHRIST and his Redeem'd People only; is not, I believe, clearly reveal'd. But this we can make no doubt of, that, when the Millennium is over, and the fecond Refurrection (the Refurrection of the Unjust) has taken place; when fentence shall be past, and the Books closed; when the Unrighteous are turned into Hell, and the Elect enter, with Christ, into the final Enjoyment of Glory; Angels and Saints will forever fee, forever admire, and love, worship and resemble Him that sitteth on the Throne.

But, must Believers wait still Death and Glory give them a sight of Christ? No. As He was, on Earth, seen of Angels; so, Blessed be the Riches of His Grace, He is, even on Earth, sometimes seen of MEN: seen, not literally, but

² Pet. 3. 7-10-12, 13.

but with the Eye of Faith, and in the Light of His Holy Spirit .- When our Evidences are clear and bright, when He manifests Himself* to the Souls of his People, and gladdens them with fweet views of Interest in His Covenant-Favor, His Covenant-Righteousness, and Covenant-Sufferings; when He takes us up with Him on the Mount of Secret Communion, and gives us a Glimpse of the good Land which is afar off; when He fends the Earnest of our Inberitance into our Hearts, even the Spirit of Adoption, causing us to cry, Abba, Father; when He makes us experience the Meltings of His Presence, and the Out-pourings of His Love; we may each cry out with the Apostle, Have I not SEEN Christ Tesus the Lord+? Yes, may it be reply'd, to our great and endless comfort, The God of our Fathers hath chosen thee that thou shouldest know his Will, and SEE that Just One, and shouldest bear the Voice of His Mouth I.

I have seen God Face to Face, said Jacob.—
Mine Eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts;
faid Isaiah.—I have heard of Thee, by the Hearing
of the Ear, but now my Eye seeth thee; cry'd
Holy Job.—This is the will of Him who sent me,
that every one who seeth the Son, and believeth on

Him,

^{*} John 14. 21. + 1 Cor. 9. 1. 1 Mar 22. 14.

Him, should bave everlasting Life; says He that was dead, and liveth, and is alive for evermore. To see Christ, therefore, is to believe in Him, as covenanting in our name, dying for our sins, and rising again for our justification. It is what the Apostle styles Looking unto Jesus +, for Life and Salvation, and throwing ourselves upon Him as the Author and Finisher, the Beginner and Perfecter of Faith and Holiness, Safety and Happiness.—Such a Sight of Christ will,

Eyes. Nothing humbles the Soul, like a spiritual View of Him who, though he was rich, yet, for our sakes, became poor, that we, through His Poverty, might be made rich. How the World lessens, and all it's fading Honors darken, on the Eye of Faith! How is Self annihilated, how is Pride hid from Man, under the Shinings of the Mediator's Majesty and Meeknes! A Believing Sight

theb. 12. 2. Apoguiles, literally, Looking off, Looking away from, withdrawing the Eye: looking off from every other object; confining our views to Him alone; bottoming the whole Weight of our Confidence, and laying the entire Stress of our Dependence, on his Blood and Obedience. Looking off, above all, from our own Works: from our sinful Works, in Point of Discouragement; and from our good Works, in Point of Reliance. This it is to look off and to look away unto Jesus.

Sight of HIM is the only fource, whence Evan gelic Repentance can flow. True REPENTANCE (as I once heard an Excellent Friend observe) is the Tear of FAITH: and as the Eye must exist, previously to the Tear it sheds; so must Faith be wrought in the Heart, e'er true Repentance weeps. When God made a peculiar Discovery of Himself to the Soul of 70b; what was its Effect on that holy Man? I abbor myself, said he. and repent in Dust and Ashes* . - They shall look unto me, whom they have pierced, and MOURN+, fays God: First look, and then mourn; first believe, and then repent. The Rock is first smitten, and then the Waters flow: the Almighty Sun of Righteousness must point the Beams of His converting Power upon the Soul, and THEN a gracious Melting enfues; the Frost breaks, the Ice diffolves, and the vanquish'd Sinner, who was sometime afar off, is brought nigh by the Blood of Christ. The Devout Mr. Henry has, if I remember right, a Remark to this Effect: " If " Christ had not look'd upon Peter, Peter had " not wept. Peter's Tears flow'd first from' " the Eyes of Christ." Grace alone can work Repentance unto Life. Only the Sight of a broken, Bleeding Savior can give a broken, bleed-

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ing Heart. When we hear of the Death of a Stranger, we are feldom very deeply affected: but, when we read of the Death of a beneficent Friend, or of a loving and beloved Relation; our Relentings are kindled, and our Eyes overflow. So the Death of Christ makes but a slight Impression on the Heart, consider'd merely as an Historical Event: but, when the Christian is made to fee that it was his everlasting Friend, who dy'd; and that He dy'd, moreover, for bis particular Salvation; 'tis such Looking, that produces godly forrow. Jefus need but shew Himself to a Sinner, and the Sinner falls before Him. Veni, vidi, vici, may be inscrib'd by the Savior on every Monument of Grace, on every converted Soul: I came to the Sinner, I look'd upon him, and, with a Look of Omnipotent Love, I overcame Him.

2. A fight of Christ will cause us to value and rest upon His Righteousness. Be not deceived, O Man. Call not thyself a Christian, think not thyself a Believer, if thou dost not depend on the Imputed Righteousness of Christ, and upon That alone, for Justification and Acceptance with God. You can never appear before the Tremendous Judge of All, in an home-spun Suit, in a Righteousness of your own weav-

ing. You must be cloath'd, from head to soot, out of God's own Wardrobe. You must have the obedience of Jesus Christ, that only Wedding. Garment wherein you can possibly stand with Safety, or lift up your Head with Joy. God the Father must give it you by Imputation: God the Holy Spirit must apply and put it on you, by Grace: and you must wrap it about you by Faith, Phil. 3. 9.

Free-will and Self-Righteousness are the Noli nos tangere of almost every unconverted Man. As to Free-will, he deems it high-Treason against the Dignity of human nature, to have it so much as question'd: and for Self-Righteousness, he hugs it as a Bosom-Idol. Ministers, with all their Toil, can, at the utmost, but strike off a few imperceptible Grains from this Double Fortress of Unregeneracy. But, when the Spirit of God makes an Affault in Effettual Calling, the Business is done: a Mine is sprung at the very Foundations; invincible Grace fets Fire to the Train; and the Strong-Holds are blown up at once. So terrible, fometimes, is the Explosion, and so alarming are the Thunderings and Lightenings of the Law; that the new-born Saint hardly knows, in his first Fright, whereabouts he is: the Ruins fly so wide, and fall so thick around

him, that he finds himself constrain'd (happy constraint!) to fly to CHRIST for shelter from that very Self-Righteousness, in which he trusted before.-It may, however, be needful to obferve, that All God's People do not experience this Violence of Terror. It is not effential to Conversion, tho' God is pleaf'd to convert Some in this Manner. Many are led to Christ, by the Drawings of His Love: Others are driven, by the Terrors of His Law. But, whether driven, or drawn, happy are they that are caused to approach Him! Accomplish'd either way, Regeneration is, in Itself, one and the same Bleffing. If you see yourself to be lost, unless you have Interest in the Atonement and Righteousness of Christ; 'tis plain you have had a Sight of Christ Himself, to all the Purposes of Safety.-From the Whole, arises a two-fold Caution: (1.) Let not those, who experience much of the Terrors of the Lord, be discourag'd. Complain not, that your Convictions and Distress continue for long. The longer you are under the Hands of your Heavenly Surgeon, the Sounder will be your Cure at last. (2.) If you have not felt the Horrors and Agonys of Soul, which fome others have; don't deem yourself unregenerate, merely on that Account. If you feel the Impossibility

of being saved by the Works of the Law, or by your own Righteousness; and if you desire to be found in Christ alone, to derive all your Salvation from his Merits, without any Mixture of your own Goodness, Faithfulness, or Strength; I dare affert, that you are born of God. Instead, therefore, of calling thy Conversion in Question, be thankfull to God, that He has heal'd and restor'd thy Soul, without putting thee to that Pain in the Process, which Multitudes of thy Fellow-Believers have experienc'd. — See but Christ, as the only way of God's Salvation, and you have seen enough to make you safe and holy, humble and happy.

3. A Sight of Him never fails to be follow'd by a Life and Conversation correspondent to the Gospel of Christ. As, from a view of God's external Works, we are sensible of his creating Power; so by the inward and outward Marks of Grace, shining in us and upon us, we may know that He has begun the great Work of the new Creation within. An Evangelical Regard to the whole Compass of Moral Duty, is a Sign that our Profession is genuine: just as we may infer the Purity of Silver, from the Tower-Stamp. This, then, is one Note, whereby to distinguish between the precious and the vile. Unbelievers

the true Believer does good Works, without trusting in 'em. These Things I will, said the Apostle, that thou affirm constantly, that they, who have Believed in God, be carefull to maintain GOOD WORKS. "He that hath Clothes," says the admirable Mr. Gurnall*, "will surely wear "them, and not be seen naked. Men talk of "their Faith, Repentance, and Love to God. "These are precious Graces: but why do not "fuch Persons let us see these Graces walking "abroad in their daily Conversation? Surely, "if such Guests were in thy Soul, they'd look out "at the windows, and be seen, out of Doors, in "the Exercise of holy Dutys."

Alexander the Great had a Soldier in his Army, who bore the same name, but was a notorious Coward. Either be Courageous, said the King to him, or cease to bear the Name of Alexander. O Professor, either lead a boly Life, or cease to call thyself a Churchman, cease to call thyself a Churchman, cease to call thyself a Christian.—Xenocrates of Chalcedon was, one Day, giving a Lecture, on Philosophy, at Athens. In the midst of his Dissertation, enters a Youth of Quality (one of the Bucks of that Age), named Polemon, just come from a Debauch,

^{*} Christian Armor, Vol. 1. P. 87,

bauch, "high-flown with Infolence and Wine," and wearing (as the Custom then was, on festive Occasions) a Chaplet of Flowers on his Head. He no fooner caught the Eye of Xenocrates. than the latter immediately turn'd his Discourse to Morals; and reason'd with such Dignity. Propriety, and Force, that the young Nobleman began to look ferious; and Seriousness settled him into a fix'd Attention. As the Philosopher proceded, Polemon felt the Rifings of Remorle: and, e'er the Differtation was concluded, he was struck with Shame and Horror at the Conscious Review of his past Conduct. He slid the Chaplet from his Head; muffled his Face in his Robe; refolv'd on a Change of Manners; and actually became, from that Day forward, a Pattern of Wisdom and Virtue. In Process of Time, he even rose into a Philosopher, of no small Distinction; and, at last, succeeded Xenocrates in the Care of his Pupils.—If the Remonstrances of an Heathen Moralist could have such Effect. on the Heart and Life of a profest Libertine; how much more will the Influence of the HOLY SPIRIT teach true Believers to deny all Ungodliness and worldly Lusts, and to live soberly, justly, and religiously in the present World!

A. A Sight of Christ will conduce to make our Affections heavenly and spiritual. We shall, particularly, resemble Christ in His passive Resignation to the Will and Providence of God*. Accomplish in me, on me, and by me, all the pleasure of thy Goodness; will be our Heart's Desire and Prayer, in Proportion as we have seen and believed in Him who came down from Heaven not do His own Will, but the Will of Him who sent Him.—The most remarkable and astonishing Instance of buman Resignation, I ever remember

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tween the then Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.) and the Infanta of Spain; the Earl of Bristol, our Embassador at the Court of Madrid, was so greatly perplexed, on account of the Treaty's not going on to his Mind, that he lost Several Night's Sleep. A Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, observing his Uneasiness, addressed him thus:

My Lord, you are exceedingly anxious and restless. I beseech you to consider, that the World was well govern'd, for more than 5000 Years, before You was born; and will be as well govern'd, when You are Dead. I pray you, then, be not troubled at any Thing; but refer the Issue to God.—The Earl was struck with the Propriety of this Seasonable Expostulation, and set his Heart at Rest.

Our Way, to Tranquility, is, to do likewise: to trace up Things to their Source, Divine Providence; and there to leave them."

Dr. Arowsmith's Chain of Princ. P. 470.

to have met with, is to be found in the Conduct of the exemplary Arch-Bishop Fenelon. When his illustrious and hopefull Pupil (the Duke of Burgundy, if I mistake not) lay dead in his Coffin, and the Nobles of his Court, in all the Pomp of Silent Sadness, stood weeping round: the Arch-Bishop came into the Apartment: and, having fixed his Eyes, for fome Time, on the Corpfe; broke out, at length, in Terms to this Effect: "There lies my Beloved Prince, for " whom my affection was equal to the tenderest " Regard of the tenderest Parent. Nor was " my Affection loft: He loved me, in Return, with the Ardor of a Son. There He lyes; " and all my worldly Happiness lyes dead with " Him. BUT, if the Turning of a Straw " would call him back to Life; I would not, " for Ten Thousand Worlds, be the Turner of " that Straw, in opposition to the Will of God." 5. If we have had a Spiritual View of Christ, we shall love and study bis Holy Word. Christ crucified is the central Point, wherein the Lines of both Testaments co-incide. They testify of Me, faid the Son of God. They testify the Greatness of His Person, the Greatness of His Love, and the unspeakable Greatness of His condescending Humility: they bear witness to the ·H Glory

Glory of His Covenant, the Necessity and Perfection of His Righteousness, the Merit of His Propitiation, and the Prevalency of His Intercession; the Efficacy of His Grace, and the Freeness of His Salvation. And yet, though the Scriptures were dictated by His Spirit, and hold the Lamp to Knowledge and Happiness, how many cast the precious Charter behind their Backs, or even trample it under their Feet! "Though," as One expresses it, "God Him-" felf has vouchfaf'd to commence Author; how Few will so much as give His Works se the Reading!"-The renown'd Scipio Africanus hardly ever had Xenophon's Writings out of his Hand. Alexander the Great made Homer's Poems his constant Companion. St. Chryfostom was so fond of Aristophanes's Comedys; that he even laid 'em under his Pillow when he flept. Our matchless Alfred constantly carry'd Boëthius de Consol. Phil. in a Fold of his Robe. Tamerlane (if I rightly remember) always carry'd about with him the History of Cyrus. Bishop Jewel could recite all Horace: and Bishop Sanderson, all Tully's Offices. The Italians are faid to be fuch Admirers of Toffo, that the very Peafants fing him by heart, as they perfue their Country Labors. The famous Leibnitz could repeat, even in extreme old Age.

the greatest Part of Virgil: and one of the late-Popes is faid to have learn'd English, purely for the Sake of reading The Spectator in it's original Language. How warmly does Horace recommend the Study of the Greek Writers, to the Roman Youth! Nocturna versate Manu, versate diurna.-How, then, ought Christians to study THE BOOK OF GOD! Beza, at upwards of Eighty years of Age, could repeat the whole of St. Paul's Epistles, in the original Greek, and all the Psalms in Hebrew: and, more lately, the Learned Withus, even at a very advanc'd Period of Life, could recite almost any Passage of Scripture, in it's proper Hebrew or Greek, together with the Context, and the Criticisms of the best Commentators. How will fuch Persons rise in Judgment against the negligent Professors, the many Superficial Divines, and the flimfey Infidels, of the prefent Day! Time has been, when the Word of the Lord was precious in this Land: So precious, that (in the Reign of Henry VIII, if I mistake not) an honest Farmer once gave a Cart-load of Hay for one Leaf of St. James's Epistle in English. Now, indeed, through the Goodness of God, the Manna of His Word lyes, in abundance, round our Tents. But, what is the Confequence? Most of us are for reading any Book,

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except That which can make us wife to Salvai tion. We disrelish even the Bread of Life: I almost said, we spurn it away with our Feet. Hence our Spiritual Declensions. Hence the Arminianism, the Socinianism, the Deism, and every other pernicious ism of the Age. As many of our young Clergymen, 'tis to be fear'd, fubscribe Articles and Homilys they have never read; so Myriads of the Lairy profess to believe the Inspir'd Volume, which they seldom or never open. Hence, they themselves lye open to admit the first Errors that offer, and to be run away with by any Immorality that most easily besets them. The Bible is God's Epiftle to Mankind: and what greater Affront can be fhewn even to an eartbly Friend, than to throw by his Letters unopen'd and unread?-May we not address the Generality of Christians so call'd, in the Words of Mr. Boston? " The Dust, on one Hand, or the Finery, on the other, about

" your Bibles, is a witness now, and will, at the

" last Day, be a witness, of the Enmity of your

" Hearts against Christ as a Prophet "."

6. A true Sight of Christ will inspire and expand our Hearts with genuine Benevolence, and make .

Four-fold State, P. 82.

make us the well-wishers of all Mankind. God. the Great Sovereign who giveth no Account, to any, of His Matters, may fet what Limits He pleases to the Communications of His Grace, as we fee He does to the Bountys of his Providence. But we, as focial Beings, are under a moral Obligation, as we have opportunity, to do good unto all men. Christian Benevolence may be refembled to the Shining of the Sun; which magnificent Luminary sheds it's Warmth at large, and rifes with general Healing in it's Wings, fo that nothing is entirely bid from the Heat thereofe vet there are fome Climates, where it's Bears operate more strongly, than in Others. In like manner, our God-will should be universal; the it's bigbest Actings ought to terminate on the Houshold of Faith. God Himself deigns to set us the Example. He is, providentially, Loving unto every man, and bis Mercys, in a way of temporal Bounty, are, more or less, over all His Works: yet His choicest Favors terminate on His own Elect, whom He lov'd from everlatting, and in whom is all his Delight.

7. Lastly, Let those, whose Hearts have been open'd, and the Eyes of whose Faith have been enlighten'd, by Grace, to see the Loveliness* and the Preciousness* of Christ; let Such re-

joice in Hope of the Glory of God. Yet a little while, and, to adopt the excellent Language of our Church, "we, who know Him now by Faith, "fhall bave the full Fruition of His Glorious "Godbead." After a few more Rifing and Setting Suns, a few more Sermons and a few more Prayers, a few more Conflicts and a few more Comforts; we shall be with Him whom our Souls love, and who loves our Souls. Now are we the Sons of God; and it doth not yet fully appear What we shall be, how great our Bliss, nor how bright our Glory: but this we know, and this is Knowledge enough at present, that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.

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SERMON III.

GOD's Mindfullness of MAN.

he will ever be mindfull of his Cobe nant.

Pfal. ex1. 5.

The Lord hath been mindfull of us; be will blefs us. Pfal. cxv. 12.

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PSALM viii. 4

What is Man, that THOU art mindfull of him? and the Son of Man, that THOU visitest him?

DAVID is supposed, by Some, to have written this Psalm, long before his Elevation to the Jewish Throne; while he was yet a youth, busy'd in tending his Father's Cattle on the Plains of Betblebem. And we shall presently see, that there are Passages, in the Psalm itself, which seem to justify this Conjecture. It is not only an Hymn of Praise, address'd to the Messian; but, likewise, one of the sinest Passage, any where extant.

David appears to have had, almost from his very childhood, the sublimest Talents for Poetry, and an exquisite Taste in Music. His Harp, therefore, was, probably, his frequent Companion in the Fields, when he exercis'd the Occupation of a Shepherd. And, having experienc'd the inestimable Blessing of early Conver-

fron, he did not debase his Poetic Genius, nor prostitute his Skill in the Harmony of Sounds, by devoting Either of them to the contemptible Purposes of versify'd Nonsense and unmanly Dissipation; but, his Heart being as rightly tun'd as his Harp, his Happiness and highest Recreation were, to sing the Praises of the God he lov'd, and to anticipate something of that Sublime Employ, on Earth, which will, in Heaven, be, forever, the Business and the Bliss of Those who are redeem'd from among men.

Time (namely, while David was Herdsman to his Father Jesse, and fill'd up the Intervals of his Employment with holy Meditation, Prayer, and Thanksgiving), when God Himself vouchsaf'd to mention him under the most glorious Appellation that, perhaps, was ever conferr'd on a created Being; A Man after my own Heart*. A Title, which does not appear to have

^{* 1} Sam. 13. 14. with Acts 13. 22.—This celebrated Periphrafis has occasion'd no little Disquisition. The Learned Grotius, with his usual Dryness, thinks it to be synonymous with electum de Populo, or chosen out from among the People: i. e. God calls David a Man after his own Heart, because He had made Choice of him to be King of Israel.—

been given him, so much as once, after his Advancement to Royalty. For the neither Height of Magnificence, nor Depth of Abasement, can separate a Saint from the Love of God which is in Christ Jesus*; yet, even after a work of Grace has pass'd upon the Heart in Regeneration, such is the Power of surviving Depravity, that not one, perhaps, in Twenty, of God's People, can, humanly speaking, be trusted with Prosperity. Let every afflicted Believer, therefore,

Ifrael .- Vatablus renders the Phrase by Qui mihi Cordi eff, a Man whose Interest God had at Heart-But, surely, the lowest sense, which can be justly assign'd to this exalted Title, is, that David should (as the Apostle adds, in the above Passage) fullfill marra Ta 9: ληματα, all the Wills, Purposes and Designs of God, respecting the Government of Ifrael: viz. by supplanting the Family of Saul; extending the Jewish Territory; maintaining the Religion of the True God; and laying the Foundation of a more splendid Worthin, by preparing Materials for the Erection of the Temple.-For my own Part, however, I think, that the Words include fomething more and higher: namely, that David was an object of God's eminent and peculiar Favor; deftin'd to be a figual Instance of the Sovereignty of Divine Providence, and, in much of his Conduct, a Shining Pattern of Grace. A Man, in short, whom the Deity loved, and was determin'd to honor.

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rejoice, in that he is made low. God deals out our Comforts and our Sorrows, with exact, unering Hand, in number, weight, and measure. Hence, we have not, either of Joy or Adversity, a Grain too little or too much. If less Tribulation would suffice, less would be given. We are bad enough, with all our Troubles: what, then, should we be, if we were exercised with none?

In order to our entering into the true Spirit and Propriety of the Pfalm before us; we must form to ourselves an Idea of David the Stripling: and think we fee him, watching his Flocks, in a Summer's night, under the expanded Canopy of the Skys .- The Air is still. The Heavens are ferene. The Moon, arriv'd at the Full, is perfuing her majestic, filent Course. The Stars (like Peereffes on a Coronation-Solemnity) affume their brightest Robes, to attend the beauteous Sovereign of Night, while both Moon and Stars concur to shed a soft, undazzling Lustre on all the subjacent Landschape. - DAVID, at this happy Period, a blameless Youth; unpoyson'd with Ambition, and unfascinated by the Witch-craft of Court Corruption; his Heart unpolluted with Lust, and his Hands undipp'd in Blood; is feated on a rifing Hillock, or on the the protuberant Root of some stately Tree. All is hush'd. Not a Bough rustles. Not a Leaf " trembles to the Breeze." The filent Flocks are either carelessly grazing by his Side. or flumbering fecurely at his Feet. The Birds have fuspended their Songs, 'till wak'd by the Superior Sweetness of his Voice, and the Music of his Hand. For, charm'd with the Loyeliness of the Scene, and wrapt by the Holy Spirit into a Seraphic Flame of exalted Devotion, he has lain aside his Crook—he has taken up his Harp -and is transmitting, to the Throne of God, these gratefull, these inexpressibly beautifull Strains of admiring Thankfullness: when I confider thy Heavens, the work of Thy Fingers; the Moon and the Stars, which Thou hast ordained; what is Man, that Thou art mindful of bim? or the Son of Man, that Thou visitest bim?-Then. taking a Survey of the pleasing Objects that furrounded him, he thus goes on to fing: Thou bast made Man a little lower than the Angels, and bast crowned bim with Glory and Honor. Thou madest him to have Dominion over the works of the Hands; Thou hast put all Things under his Feet; all Sheep and Oxen, yea, and the Beafts of the Field; the Fowls of the Air, and the Fishes of the Sea, and what soever walketh through the Paths of

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she Seas. O Lord, our Governor, how excellent is

So warbled the fweet Singer of Israel; and thus he address'd GOD the SON, almost eleven Hundred Years prior to His Incarnation. For, that the Psalm, in it's highest Import, refers to Christ, is evident from Matth. 21. 16. and, especially, from the Second Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, where a considerable Part of the Psalm is cited by the Apostle, and expressly apply'd to the adorable Mediator between God and Men.

Jesus, consider'd as a Divine Person, is Febovab our Governor, whose Name, i. e. whose manifestations of infinite Wisdom, Beneficence and Power, in a way both of Creation and Providence, are excellent throughout all the Earth.—He fet His Glory above the Heavens, or render'd the Riches of His Love more fignally and illustriously noble than the brightest and noblest of His material Works, when He enter'd into Covenant with the FATHER and the SPIRIT, and graciously stipulated to wear our Nature and to bear away our Sins. In the Fullness of Time, after He had actually accomplish'd His double Warfare of Obedience and Sufferings; He, literally, fet his Glory above the Heavens, when He ascended the

up on high, and His glorify'd Humanity took Possession of it's Throne, Angels and Authoritys and Powers being made subject unto Him.

He it is, who displays the Efficacy, the Sovereignty, and the Independency of His Almighty Operation, in bringing to pass the greatest Ends. by, feemingly, the feeblest and most inadequate Means: or (as David, evidently alluding to his own tender Age, speaks at the 2d verse), who has ordained Strength out of the Mouths even of Babes and Sucklings. Arm'd with the Power that cometh from above, the unaccoutred Youth had flain a Lion and a Bear *. Inspir'd with supernatural Prowefs, the fame ruddy Stripling, afterwards, overcame the proud, gigantic Champion of Philistia. These Providential Events were. indeed, strange and astonishing. But the Religious Part of David's Character was truly miraculous. A beardless Lad, not very superior in years to a Babe and Suckling, is exalted, by the Holy Spirit, into a Prophet of the Lord. He testifys of the Savior, many hundred Centurys before the Savior appear'd: and is not only a true Believer in, but a distinguish'd Herald of, that

that adorable Person, in whom the Elect of all Nations are blessed.

By the Righteousness of His meritorious Life. and by the Atonement of His infinitely precious Death, Jesus " bruis'd the Serpent's Head", or inverted the Subtilty, baffled the Power, and defeated the Wish, of that apostate Spirit, who feeks the Destruction of Man: thus filencing the Enemy and the Avenger.-Seek you farther Proofs of the Savior's Dignity and Divinity? not only the Earth, but the Heavens also are the Work of His Fingers, the Monument of His Creating Power. The Moon and the Stars are of His ordaining: and, without Him, was not any Thing made that was made. In a word, He was the Builder of the Universe; and He rules the Universe He built. Well, therefore, may we bend the Knee of our Souls before Him, or, rather, fall prostrate in the Dust at His Footstool, and as, What is Man, that Thou art mindfull of Him? or the Son of Man, that Thou visitest bim? If Elizabeth, the Parent of John the Baptist, could say, to the Virgin MARY, who am I, that the Mother of my Lord should come to ME? much more may God's Elect stand aftonish'd at His Love, and ask, "what arewe, that the Lord God of Israel should, in Person, visit

visit His People, and redeem them to the Father by His Blood *?"

In the Text, Two Acts of God are, distinctly, pointed out; namely His Mindfullness of us, and His Visiting us: which gracious Acts I shall consider, not only as Proofs of the Messad's Love to His People; but, indiscriminately, as Evidences of the Love mutually shewn to Sinners, by All the Persons in the Trinity. Father, and Son, and Spirit, the Co-æqual Three that bear Record in Heaven, are One, not only in Nature and Essence, but in the Goodwill they bear to Man: and their undivided Love calls for our undivided Praise.

I. God's Mindfullness of His People is not a Thing of Yesterday. There never was a Period, when He had not our Interests at Heart. The Mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him +. It is, like Himself, without Beginning of Days, or End of Years. We could not fear Him from everlasting; because we did not exist 'till very lately: but His Mercy towards us was co-eternal with Himself. In consequence of This, we are made to fear him in Time. Filial Fear is a Covenant-Blessing,

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given only to the Sons and Daughters of the Lord Almighty; who says, I will put my Fear into their Hearts*. Hence, they shall not depart from Him after Conversion. And thus, His Mercy, as it was FROM everlasting, is TO everlasting upon them that fear Him. It neither began with to-day, nor shall end with to-morrow. But He, who laid the Foundation of their Happiness, in His own Eternal Purpose, shall lay on the Top-Stone with Joy, crying, Grace, Grace unto it.—That God was mindfull of us for good, appears,

were chosen, in Christ, to Grace and Glory, before the World began. This Act of Sovereign Love is the very Source and Fountain-Head of all the other Blessings that are confer'd on the Heirs of Salvation. Redemption, Justification, effectual Calling, Holiness, Continuance in good Works to the End, and everlasting Happiness in Heaven; all slow from this leading, capital, fundamental Privilege. Election is the Tree of Life, whose Leaves and Fruit are for the Healing of the Nations: For, whom God did predestinate, them [Turnes, those very Persons] He also called, and whom He called, them [Turnes, those very Persons] He also justify'd; and

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and whom He justify'd, them [Teres, those very Perfons] He also glorify'd*.

There are Some, who talk much concerning the Dignity of buman nature. Upon Christian Principles, the Dignity of Man is great indeed: a Dignity, however, not natural, but deriv'd from the condescending Lover and Restorer of lost Sinners. That GOD should be mindfull of men, prior to their Being; that GOD should fettle the Inheritance of Heaven on His Children, e'er Suns gave Light, or Planets mov'd; that GOD should write the name, of the meanest Saint, in the Book of Life, with the Pen of everlasting Love; that He should appoint them, not to Wrath, but to obtain Salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ; is a Consideration, that inspires the believing Soul with the most fublime and aftonishing Views of that Goodness, which not only gave apostate Men the Preference to Apost tate Angels, but exalted the Church of God to a State of Dignity and Glory unexperienc'd even by the Angels that never fell .- May we, by the Holiness of our Lives, be enabled to give fubitant tial Proof of our Interest in His Electing Fayor; and be living Exemplars of that inestimable Defisher and Experience Fut Exercity item

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claration and Promise, This People have I formed for myself; they shall shew forth My Praise*.

(2.) God shew'd His Mindfullness of us, in the Coverant of Redemption, made with His Son and Spirit, before all Worlds, for the Recovery of His Church and People, who, it was known, would fall by Iniquity. For, it would infinitely detract from the Dignity of Christianity, to imagine, that the Plan of Redemption was a temporany Expedient, hurry'd up on a fudden, and fetch'd in, ex improviso, to remedy an unforefeen Difaster: as if the Deity, upon a Difaspointment of His Views, and an unlucky Difteenseriment of his Measures, had recourse, pro Re said, to the best Salvo that the Exigence of Affairs fuggested. Such an Idea of God and Relition can never, I should imagine, be coolly admitted, by any Thinking Person. And yet this View of Things must be admitted, if we reject the Scripture-Account of the Eternal Covenant of Grace and Redemption as when I To stall a

ledge of God. He, whose Understanding is instiuite, cannot know That now, which He did not change know. Men, indeed, grow wise by Obferration and Experience. But Eternity itself can add no Improvement to the Knowledge of that all-wife, all-comprehending Mannoto whom all Functive o open # from whom no Somes are hid," and who holds, in His own Hand, the entire Chain of Second Causes .- These are First Principles, equally inculcated by Ragian, the Religion of Nature; and by Christianian, the Religion of the Bible. It would lead me too far should I. at prefent, perfue the Argument in its Amplitude and Extent. Enough, Lapprehend, has been observed to justify my Laying down This. for an undoubted Axiom, that Adam's Apollary. and all the Confequences of it, were, from everlasting. FORE-SEEN and FORE-KMOWN of God; who, for Reasons we cannot See, DEBREED to BERMIT it. And I defythe ableft Advocates of Revelation, to defend the Christian Religion, clearly and folidly, upon any other Principle, -God's Demicing, on Resolving, to permit the Fall, did not, however, make Him the Author of it for Ide can meither tempt nor be tempted to Sin. But, had He not determin'd to permit the Laple of our first Parents, He could not have fore known it (for, without fuch a permissive Determination, the Event had been uncertain; and uncertainty of Event can be no Basis for certain Prescience): and, had He not foreknown it, He could not have

made

made Provision, before hand, in the Covenant of Grace, for the Restoration of Sinners:—not to ask, where would have been his Omniscience?

I conclude, then, with the Scriptures, that, upon a certain Fore-fight of the Fall, Grace was given us in Christ before the World began *: which could only be given us, so very early, in virtue of a Covenant made with Christ, as the feederal Head, Truftee, and Representative of His People. To Abraham and to his Seed, i. c. to All who should be Endu'd with that Faith which is the Gift and Operation of God, were the Promises made: He saith not, unto SEEDS, as of many; as if the Promises of Grace and Salvation had been made to the Elect, in their own proper Persons (for that would have been imposfible, feeing they had then no personal Existence); but as of ONE, And to thy SEED, which is CHRIST +. To Christ, therefore, were the Promises of the Father made, in Behalf of all His Believing People. And this could only be done in that Covenent of Peace, which was between them both. Nor, son Many sill sales a

(3.) Did God intermit His gracious Mindfullness of Man, when (as observ'd above), for Reafons unknown to us, it was his mysterious Plea-

prul had He not forekneers it, I se could not have

. 2 Tim. 1. 9. + Gal. 3. 16.

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fure actually to permit the Fall of Adam .- We have a faying, in common Life, that Prevention is better than Recovery. But, in the present Question, the Proverb fails. Satan neither Role nor forced his way into Paradife. He neither escap'd the Notice, nor master'd the Power, of HIM whose Presence filleth Heaven and Earth. Omniscience cannot be deceiv'd. Omnipresence cannot be eluded. Omnipotence cannot be overpower'd. With Regard, therefore, to the first Entrance of Moral and of Natural Evil, both One and the Other would, most certainly, have been totally precluded, by a Deity possessed of infinite Wisdom and Power, had not Recovery (tho' we cannot yet discern How) been better than Prevention .- The Keeper of Ifrael, who neither slumbereth nor sleepeth, was invariably mindfull of His People, even when He fuffer'd Human nature to be ship-wreck'd in Adam. presently after that mysterious Event, JEHOVAH the Son shew'd His Mindfullness of His Covenant and of Us, by condescending to be, Himself, the First Preacher of the Everlasting Gospel: for, He did not dismiss our Parents from Paradife, 'till He had folemnly and graciously affur'd-'em, that The Seed of the Woman, the Messiah, born of a Virgin-Mother, should, at the ap-2 pointed + Yund b.

pointed Time, destroy the Works of the Devil, and restore the Objects of Divine Love to more than the Glory they had lost.

(4.) God, moreover, testifys His Mindfullness of His fallen People, by His Patience with 'em. and His Providential Care of 'em, during their whole State of Unregeneracy. A late eminent Person us'd frequently to say, that "Every " faithfull Minister is immortal 'till his work is "done:" and it may as truly be afferted, of every Elect Sinner, that He is immortal, 'till he is born again. 'Tis impossible, that any of God's People should dye in their Sins: for, whom He did predestinate, them He also called; and Christ's Sheep must be brought home to Him in Regemeration *. Hence, the Apostle Jude, writing to Believers in general, affures them, that they had been santtify'd, or set apart, by God the Father, and PRESERVED in Tesus Christ, and CALLED+: or, as it may be render'd, preserved FOR JESUS CHRIST; Preserved, by Providence, in order to be effectually called and converted by Grace: of which we have a striking Instance in the Jaylor at Philippi, Acts xvi. 27-31. If we chuse more modern Proof of this important Truth. sgur-Woshet, flrouds, at the ap-

Truth, fome very remarkable Paffages, in the Life of Colonel Gardiner, prior to his Converfion, may tend to convince us of it. Nav. there is, perhaps, hardly a fingle Believer on Earth, who, if he looks back on the Days that are past, cannot recollect some signal and eminent Deliverances from Peril and Death, which he experienc'd, in the Course of Providence, long enough before he was favingly turn'd to God. How often, when either Sickness has level'd the the Dart; or, when sudden and unlook'd for Danger stood, with the lifted Weapon, ready, in appearance, to hew us down; has an Hand, unseen, turn'd aside the stroke, and a Voice, unheard, pronounc'd us Repriev'd from Death! So carefull is the Lord of the Harvest, not to reap his People, 'till he has ripen'd 'em!

5. After God has brought His Children to the Saving Knowledge of Himself, by the Effectual Call of His Holy Spirit; His Mindfullness of them appears, farther, in his maintaining the Work of Grace he has begun, and carrying them on inamissibly, and invincibly, till they receive the End of their Faith, even the full and final Salvation of their Souls. Our Faithfullness to GOD procedes from God's Mindfullness of Us. He it is, who preserves us safe amidst the Cor-

raption of our own Hearts, the Temptations of Satan, and the Afflictions and Allurements of the World. Grace in the Soul resembles a glimmering Taper, exposed to all the Storms that blow, yet unextinguish'd, and inextinguishable. Wherefore may it defy the Force of descending Rains, and the Fury of conflicting Winds? cause it is fed and guarded by the unseen Hand of HIM who is ever Mindfull of His Covenant, and of His Covenant-People. Nor, 'till He fails, can they. Because I live, fays He, Ye shall live also .-Surely, then, we have the highest Reason to breathe, from the Inmost of our Hearts, that felf-abasing, that Grace-admiring Question, What is Man, that Thou art mindfull of him? To which we may add,

IIdiy. Or the Son of Man, that Thou VISITEST bim? for, not only His Mindfullness, but his gracious Visitations in consequence of that Mindfullness, challenge our deepest Wonder and our warmest Praise.

In a very particular manner might God be said to visit us, when Jebovah the Son was manifested in the Flesh.—Will God indeed dwell with men? said Solomon, at his Dedication of the Temple. Yes, may we reply, on the present Festival: God did indeed dwell with Men, that Men might

might forever dwell with God. The Brightness of His Father's Glory, and the express Image of His Person; He, who made and upholds all Things by the word of his Power, condescended; in his great Humility, to visit Earth; that sinners might be, not transitory Visitants, but ever lasting Inhabitants, of the highest Heavens. And, tho' He is now enter'd on his glorify'd State above, He still vouchsafes, invisibly and spiritually, to visit his People below.

He visits them in Conversion, as He once literally visited the Tomb of Lazarus; and, by the effectual Agency of His Spirit, calls to Himfelf whom he will +, and quickens those who are Dead in Trespasses and Sins ‡. For this unspeakable Blessing, Man is, singly and solely, indebted to Efficacious Grace. 'Tis not of Him that willeth, nor of him that runneth; 'tis not owing to human Pliableness, nor human Works, but it is only of God who sheweth Mercy §.—After I was turned, I repented, is the lan-

L 2 guage

† Mark 3. 13 1 Epb. 2. 1. \$ Rom. 9. 16.

^{*} Express Image, Heb. 1. 3.—I should not scruple to render the word $\chi_{aq} = 2 \log n$ by exact Counterpart: as Wax (from whence the Metaphor seems to be taken) bears the very Figure, and is therefore the exact Counterpart, of the Seal or Stamp by which it is impress'd.

guage of God's Book *, and the Experience of God's People. We are, first, Turned by Him; and, then, we repent unto Life.—As Christ was born into the World, for Us; so, the visitation of His Grace gives us to experience, what our Church justly styles, that "New Birth unto Righteousness," which makes us meet to be Partakers of the Inheritance of the Saints in Light.

Providential Dispensations are also to be confider'd as Visits from God,—Is Affliction the Christian's Lot?'tis a Visit from Heaven. Thou bast visited, thou bast try'd me, says David. God never uses the Flail, but when his Corn wants Threshing.

- " Our Hearts are fasten'd to the World
 - " by strong and various Tyes:
- " but ev'ry forrow cuts a string,
 - " and urges us to rife +".

Afflictions are as Nails, driven by the Hand of Grace, which crucify us to the World, —The Husbandman ploughs his Lands, and the Gardiner prunes his Trees, to make 'em fruitfull. The Jeweller cuts and polishes his Diamonds,

to make 'em thine the brighter. The Refiner flings his Gold into the Furnace, that it may come out the purer. And God afflicts His People, to make 'em better .- To thank God for Mercys," faid a pious Divine of the last Century, " is the way to increase them: to thank "him for Miserys, is the way to remove " them. Afflictions are then Bleffings to us, " when we can bless God for Afflictions: whose " fingle View, in caufing us to pass thro' the Fire, " is only, to separate the Sin He hates from the "Soul He loves." And, in all His Dealings with them, let 'em remember, that, the' He cause Grief, yet will He bave Compassion: At the worst of Times, He will either suit his Dispenfations to their Strength, or accommodate their Strength to his Dispensations. And when the Faith of an afflicted Saint is in Exercise, his Graces, as a good Man expresses it, "resemble " a Garden of Roses, or a Well of Rose-water; which, the more they are stirr'd and agitated by the storm, the Sweeter is the Fragrance they " exhale."

I have already touch'd on Deliverances eninently Providential. May not even common Prefervation and Support, from moment to moment, be likewise number'd among the Instances of God's never ceasing Mindfullness and continual Visitation?—By bim, says the Apostle, all Thing's consist. His Hand directs, His Eye conducts, and his Will sustains, the whole Universe of Spirits, Men, and Things.—With Regard to Ourselves, in particular, have we not, each, abundant Cause to admire the unintermitted Insuence and Superintendency of Him who is our Life and the Length of our Days †? Thou hast granted me Life and Favor, and Thy Visitation bath preserved my Spirit ‡.

Sanctification, or the Soul's Recovery of God's Spiritual and Moral Image, is a Fruit of the fame condescending Goodness. As Redemption from the Guilt of Sin is owing to the past visitation of God the Son; so, Exemption from the Dominion of Sin results from the continu'd visitation of God the Holy Ghost §. His Transforming

"God can arm all his Creatures against finfull Man.
"The least, and the meanest of 'em, even a Fly, is able to
"make an End of us, if God give Commission."

Mr. PARR, on Romans. P. 115.

† Deut. 30. 20. 1 Job 10. 12.

Is it not equally shocking and deplorable, That, to believe in the Agency of the Holy Spirit, as a Converter, Sandifyer, and Comforter, should be deem'd, by very many reputed Christians, the certain Mark of a weak, enthusiastic Mind? Arminians did not always carry Matters to this dreadfull

forming Influence resembles the Agency of some consummate Painter; who does not complete his Pic-

dreadfull Excess of palpable Irreligion. The Departure from the Doctrines of the Reformation was, for a Time. tolerably gradual. The Deviation, which began toward the latter End of James the 1st's Reign, was so gentle and progressive, that the Church hardly perceiv'd her Descent. In the Reign of his Son Charles, Archbishop Laud quicken'd her Pace, and, with an high Hand, drove her still farther from Herself .- I do not, however, intend to mark, at prefent, the several Waxings and Wanings of Arminianism, in our Church and Nation. The Compass of the Subject is too extended, and requires more Latitude than a Note will allow. I shall, therefore, in this place, only observe, that We feem, NOW, to be almost got to the Bottom of the Hill. We have, well-nigh, entirely quitted Mount Sion, for the Valley of Hinnom. We feem to be calling off all Regard even to the Modesty of Appearances. No longer fatisfy'd with deferting the Bulwarks, nor with even filently sapping the Foundations; Multitudes among us are for openly forming the Citadel: as if it were a Point of fettled Emulation, Who of us should on one Hand, run farthest from the Doctrinal System of the Church; and, on the other, contribute most vigorously to it's Demolition. As one melancholy Proof of This, let us inftance in the Doctrine of the Bleffed Spirit's Inhabitation. "By receiving the " Holy Spirit," fome Divines have told us, " is meant no " thing more than the Acquisition, the Cultivation, and " the Practice of Moral Virtue." Is not this, Sinking the Religion of Christ ten Degrees below Heathenism? for even an Heathen has taught us to diftinguish between the Sacred Pictures at a fingle Sitting, but gives 'em the gradual Improvements of his Pencil, 'till he has touch'd

Influence, which makes Men good; and the Goodness, which is the Fruit of that Influence. A Diffinction as obvious, as That of Cause and Effect. The FRUIT of the Spirit, fays old-fashion'd St. Paul, is Love, Joy, Peace, Long-Suffering, Gentlenefs, Goodness, &c, Gal. 5. 22 .- " The Spirit of God, and Moral Virtue are the fame." I suppose, we shall be told next, that the Atonement, Propitiation, and Sacrifice of Christ. are only other words for Repentance. Let us, with the Clue of the modern Explication in our Hand, make Trial of it's Value; and fee, whether it will not lead us into a Labyrinth of Nonfense and Impiety, instead of extricaing us from That of suppos'd Enthusiasm. Jesus was led up of Moral Virtue into the Wilderness, to be tempted by the Devil, Matth. 4. 1. And he faw Moral Virtue descending like a Dove, and lighting upon Him, Matth. 2. 16. God is a Moral Virtue, John 4. 24. They Spake, as Moral Virtue gave them utterance, Acts 2. 4. Then Moral Virtue faid to Philip, go near, and join thyfelf to this Chariot, Acts 8. 29. Te bave received the Moral Virtue of Adoption, whereby we ery. Abba! Father. Moral Virtue itself beareth witness with our Virtue, that we are the Children of God; Rom. 8. 15, 16. God bath re-vealed them to us by bis Moral Virtue; for Moral Virtue fearcheth all Things, even the deep Things of God, 1 Cor. 2. 10. God bath fent forth the Moral Virtue of his fon into your Hearts, Gal. 4. 6. The Communion of Mcral Virtue be with you all, 2 Cor. 13. 14. -Apply'd to those parts of our Church-Offices, likewife, wherein Mention is made of the Holy Spirit; the Chue will

touch'd Each of his elegant Performances into a master-piece of Propriety and Beauty. — Philip, King

be equally serviceable to the Argument of these rational Expositors.—If we do, in true Earnest, with for the Return of Moral Virtue; we ourselves must first return to the Document from whence we are fallen. We must believe them, as well as subscribe them; and preach them, as well as believe them; and practically adorn them, by our own Lives, as well as preach them; or Moral Virtue, which already seems rising on the Wing, will totally take her Flight.

I will recompence the Religious Reader, for the Horror which the Interpretation, just refuted, must have given him; by transcribing Two Passages from the Learned Dr. Stanbope, Dean of Canterbury. Every Body, who knows any Thing of this respectable writer, knows that He was, in the main, extremely remote from those of our Establish'd Doctrines, which, Now, go by the Nick-Name of Calvinism: a Term, by the way, which, like Raw-head and Bloody-bones, feems merely calculated to frighten the children of Arminius from the Bible and the Church .- In Dr. STANHOPE's Translation of Bishop AndREWS's Devotions, this eminent Prelate, and his worthy Translator, thus express themselves: " I do also believe, that, by the ILLUMI-" NATION and POWERFULL OPERATION of the HOLY. "GHOST, a PECULIAR People has been CALLED, from all Quarters of the world, to be knit into one Society, United and Distinguish'd by Belief of the Truth and Holiness of "Life". Transl. P. 20. " In the HOLY GHOST, I. " believe a Power, from on high, by operations, SUTERNATU-

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King of Macedon, is said to have rejoic'd, not so much at his having a Son (Alexander); as at his Son's having Aristotle for a Tutor. A Christian is not so thankfull to God, for the Gift of an Immortal Soul; as for the still superior gift of the Sacred Spirit, to renew, to comfort, and to Sanctify that Soul, and render it's Immortality a Blessing.

In the Means of Grace, also, are the Saints visited of God. The Ordinances of the Gospel (such as public and private Prayer, Attendance on the Lord's Table, Reading the Word, and Hearing it preach'd) are a Kind of Half-way House, where God meets and communes with his Children on their Road to Heaven. These are the Windows and the Lattices, through which the King of Saints displays Part of his Beauty and Glory to the Eye of Faith. When our King Edward IV. had an Interview with Lewis VIII. of France, on Pequipmy Bridge; the

[&]quot;TRANSPORMING and RENEWING the Sout to Holi"ness." Ibid. P. 60.

May my Hearers, my Readers, and myself, experience the Reality of these blessed Truths, more and more, to the perfect Day!

the Two Monarchs convers'd through a Gratework of Iron interpos'd between them. In a manner formething fimilar, do Believers, on Earth, carry on their Intercourse with God. They see a little of His Loveliness, and they hear a few comfortable Whispers of His Voice: but still there's a Barrier between, Hence, they believe, they hope, they love, they rejoice, they obey, imperfectly: they know but in Part, and they are happy but in Part. By and by, the interposing Vail will be entirely done away: and, from catching a few occasional Drops of Bleffedness, at the Channel of outward Ordinances below; they shall derive, for-ever, the Fullness of uninterrupted Joy, from the Fountain-head above, --- Sweet, indeed, and ineftimably precious, are the minutest, the most glimmering, and most transient Views of Interest in the Father's Electing Grace, and in the unfearchable Merits of Christ. For the Holy Spirit to visit us with the Light of his Countenance, and to bless us with the Knowledge of Salvation, by bearing Witness with our Spirits that we are the Children of God; is, at once, the certain Earnest, and the richest Foretaste, of that confummate Bliss, prepared, for the Vessels of Mercy, before the Foundation of the World .- But it may

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be that you walk in Darkness; that your Views, or even Hopes, of Interest in Christ are few in number, and of short continuance: so that you experience very little of the Holy Spirit's Visitation in a way of Joy and Comfort. This was often the Case with David himself, the Penman of this sweet Psalm: Even from my youth up, fays he elsewhere, thy Terrors bave I suffer'd with a troubled Mind. But let me ask, Did you ever, at any Time, or under any Ordinance, fo much as once, experience Fellowship with God, or a Moment's Peace and Joy in believing? If you have, be thankfull for it. 'Twas a Token for Good. 'Twas a Visit from above. God is thine, even tho' (which, however, is unlikely) you should walk in Darkness to your dying Day. He does not tantalize His People; but, having given Thee a Taste of his Love, He will, in his own Way, and at his own Time, fatisfy thee with the Fullness of Joy. When we part with an earthly Friend, one of the most embittering Confiderations is, that we may, perhaps, see bis Face no more t below; enjoy no more of his company, and receive no more of his visits. But, when the Holy Spirit withdraws One that bides bimself, or as One that is gone into a far Country; we may be certain of his Return. His Consolations may stay long; but they'll come back at last. You may depend on a fresh Visit, in due season. They, who have felt his gracious Insluence once, shall feel it again.—There is true Ground of Joy, in restecting even on past Experiences (see Psalm 42.6.). Communion with God leaves a Calm and a Sweetness upon the Soul, which are remember'd after many Days: as a Vase of rich Persume, or of odoriferous Unguent, scents the Air with Fragrance, even after the Vessel, that contain'd it, is stop'd up and put by.

Once more. God may be faid to visit his People, when He calls them away from Earth to Heaven. To Them, who are in a State of Grace, Death is no other than a friendly Visit from the God of Love. "As a Person" (to use the Comparison of an excellent Writer) "that takes a Walk in his Garden, if he spy a beauteous, full-blown Flower, gathers it, and gives it a Place in his Bosom; so the Lord takes, as it were, his Walks, in his Gardens, the Churches, and gathers his Lilys, Souls fully ripe for Glory, and with Delight takes "'em

puting his Angels to escort Believers to the Sky, He comes Himself, in the Manisestations of His Presence, and, as it were, takes 'em by the Hand, and leads 'em safe to Zion His Holy Mountain.—What is this World, but a Sort of Academy, wherein God's Children are plac'd for Education? And, when their Education is sinish'd, when they have taken their Degree in Holiness, and are properly qualify'd for Heaven; the Father of Mercy orders out the Chariot of Death, to convey his children home. From that Hour, He no longer visits Them, but they visit Him; and are with Him, forever and ever.

O, what a Burst of Joy, what a Scene of Glory opens to the ravish'd view, and beams on the triumphant Soul, of a Saint, in the Moment of Departure! The Death-bed of a Christian is the Anti-Chamber of Heaven, and the very Suburbs of the New Jerusalem.

When the Silver Cords of Life loosen apace;
—When the last Pins of the earthly Tabernacle
are taking out;—When the Lips of the expiring
Saint turn pale, and the Blush forsakes his
Cheek, and what little Breath he draws returns
cold;—When his Limbs quiver,—When the

Pulse forgets to beat, - When the Crimson Current in his Veins begins to Stagnate, and the hovering Soul is just on the Wing for Gloryfast as the world darkens upon his Sight, fast as the ro Smlow, the mortal Part (2 Cor. 5. 4.) of his Composition, subsides and falls off from the dis-imprison'd Spirit; he brightens into the perfect Image of God, and kindles into more than an Angel of Light. JEHOVAH vifits him with Smiles of Everlasting Love: Issus beckons him to the Regions of Eternal Day: the Bleffed Spirit of God wafts him, with a gentle Gale, over the Stream of Death. The Angelic Potentates deem it an Honor to usher the ranfom'd Soul, and convoy the precious Freight. Dif-embody'd Saints, who were landed long before, throng the blifsfull Coaft, to congratulate the new-born Seraph on his fafe Arrival.-When Virgil enter'd the Roman Theatre, the whole Auditory testify'd their Respect, by rising from their seats. When a Believer Lands in Glory, the whole Church Triumphant may be suppos'd to welcome the new-admitted He makes a public Entry into the celeftial City, the Jerusalem which is above. As Joy is in Heaven, when a Sinner repents; so Joy is in Heaven, when a Saint is taken home.

God will, indeed, pay His People one visit more, and but one. I mean, in the Morning of the Resurrection, when He shall re-build their Bodys, into Temples of Perfection, Immortality and Glory. The Souls of the Regenerate, from the Instant they take their Flight, are admitted to the Sight and Fruition of His glorious Godhead: and their Bodys lye down in the Grave, as a Prince retires to his Ward-robe, or as a Bride withdraws to her Closet, to come forth, with additional Beauty and Lustre, by and by. Like a tender, watchfull Parent, God is Mindfull of His Elect, while they are fast asleep: and, at the deftin'd feason, he will bring them from the East, and gather them from the west; he will say, to the North, Give up; and to the South, Keep not back; bring my Sons from far, and my Daughters from the Ends of the Earth. Isai. 43. 5. Their Dust shall praise Him. All their Bones shall fay, Lord, who is like unto Thee? when That which was fown in Corruption, Weakness, and Dishonor, is rais'd in Incorruption, Power, and Glory. He, who rais'd up Jesus from the Dead, will also quicken your mortal Bodys, by His Spirit that dwelleth in you, Rom. 8. 11. That same Divine Spirit, the Third Person in the Godhead, who,

on Earth, quickens and raises the Souls of the Elect from a Death in Sin to the Life of Righteousness; will be immediately concern'd in requickening their Bodys, the Temples in which He dwells, and to which He is incomprehenfibly united even while they lye mouldering in the Grave. In His Book are all their members written. Every Essential Atom of their Dust stands register'd in the volume of Omniscience. Every Atom is number'd, Every Atom is precious in His fight. Nor shall a single Atom be loft. Whatever changes their Bodys may undergo, by a Refolution into their first principles. or even by Incorporation with other Beings; the constituent Particles, requisite to Identity, shall, when the Trumpet founds, be collected from every Quarter of the Globe, whither they have been fcatter'd; or, more justly speaking, treasur'd up: for the World is but a vast Storehouse, wherein the Dust of the Saints is repofited. What tho', for a few Days and Nights, we lend our Bodys to the Tomb,

Join the dull Mass, increase the trodden soil,
And sleep'till Earth berself shall be no more?
the Grave is but a Steward, entrusted with our
Ashes, and responsible for the Charge. Soon

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will the several Elements resign their Deposit, and give back the Loan; the hallow'd Dust of God's Elect: O Death! no longer thine. While their Souls are happy in the Converse of Christ and Angels, their Bodys lye resining in the Tomb, 'till the latter have slept away their Dross, that Both may be glorify'd together.—I shall only observe further,

1. That God is mindfull of His Saints, and vifits them in all these Respects, not for any Merit of theirs, but freely, and for bis own name's fake. He first gives them Grace, and then Glory. He makes them Saints, and Crowns them Angels. "We love Persons and Things", fays the excellent Dr. Arrowsmith, " because they " are lovely: but God loves his People first, " and makes them lovely afterwards. Our " Cause of Love is in the objects loved; but " the Cause of God's Love is entirely in Him-" felf. We were predestinated after the Counsel " of His own Will. Eph. 1. 11. not after the " prior good Inclinations of our's."-And, indeed, the Text plainly teaches this most important Truth: for, if the Righteous were beforeband with God, i. e. if there were any Goodness in the Human Will, of which God Himself was not the absolute Author and Efficient; David must have ask'd a very absurd and a very beterodox Question, in faying, WHAT is Man, that Thou art mindfull of bim? or the Son of Man, that Thou visitest bim?

2. If Jebovah in all His Persons, if Father Son and Spirit are thus mindfull of Men; O let Men, in return, be mindfull of God! mindfull of His Truths, mindfull of His Ordinances, mindfull of His Love, mindfull of His Word, mindfull of His Providence, mindfull of His Commandments! I wish every one of You, what I wish for myself; a clear Head, a warm Heart, and an Holy Life: a Mind enlighten'd into a judicious Knowledge and Perception of the Gofpel-Doctrines, in all their Purity, Harmony, and Extent; an Heart warm'd with the vital Experience of Grace, with the Love of Christ, and the Confolations of His Spirit; from whence will infallibly procede, a Life practically devoted to God, and a Conversation adorn'd with every Christian and Moral Virtue.-To this End, let the Psalmist's Prayer be your's. Be mindfull of ME, O Lord, with the Favor, that thou bearest unto thy People; O visit ME with thy Salvation! that

I may, for Myself in particular, see the Felicity of thy Chosen, and rejoice with the Gladness of thy Nation, and glory with thine Inheritance.

Psalm 106. 4.

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